

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND FAMILY VALUES: AN ANALYSIS OF MALE AND FEMALE
INTIMATE PARTNER VICTIMS
KIBOGA DISTRICT KAPEKE SUB COUNTY**

BY

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DECLARATION

I, Sanyu Ester, do hereby proclaim that the work in this material form with exception of acknowledged references, citations and ideas, is my original work. To the best of my knowledge it has never been submitted by any student of this University or any other institution of learning or anywhere, in any form, for a Bachelors Degree award or otherwise.

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APPROVAL

This is to certify that this dissertation under the title "**Domestic Violence and Family Values: An Analysis of Male and Female Intimate Partner Victims in Kapeke District**" has been carried out under my supervision and now ready for submission with my approval

Signed: _____

Nuwatuhaire Benard
Supervisor

Date: _____

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May the good Lord bless you abundantly!

ABSTRACT

Domestic violence continues to be a significant social problem in our society. Consequently, various sections of society have intervened to stop the domestic violence. Several programs have been developed to protect the victims and new laws against domestic violence are being enforced. Police departments, family and criminal courts, and victim witness programs, are examples of various systems working to decrease domestic violence and protect the victim. Domestic violence research is another important component in the search for answers and the cessation of violence. Researchers add theory to the analysis of the causes of domestic violence. Through theories and research studies we can learn early detection and preventive programs. Lethal and non-lethal cases of domestic violence continue to negatively affect the lives of many people, and any contribution to its understanding and prevention is instrumental to the prevention of such societal malady.

Searching for the most reasonable and likely cause of domestic violence, researchers have focused on several probable areas, including the intergenerational transfer of violence, genes, hormones and neurotransmitters, and the effects of what is often perceived as male dominated societies. Within those areas, researchers have employed several theoretical frameworks in an attempt to explain the origins and causes of domestic violence. Some of the most salient views include the social learning theories, the behavioural-genetic theories, and the feminist theories. Less explored but relevant view on domestic violence is the psychoanalytic perspective. Because of their importance in the field of domestic violence, this study explored those theories.

This study reviewed and analyzed domestic violence cases and particularly focused on both male to female domestic violence and female to male domestic violence. The study focused on the causes and effects of intimate-partner violence involving both males and females intimates. Intimates were defined as wife, husband, common-law wife, common-law husband, boyfriend, girlfriend, ex-wife, and ex-husband.

This study also discussed the issue and occurrence of female-on-male domestic abuse. In this aspect the aim was to discover whether male victims feel they have been treated fairly and adequately by the public services such as the police and social services. Research suggests that services available to male victims are lopsided and this was also considered. The study aimed to discover whether male victims feel that there are enough services available for them and if there is enough publicity surrounding the issue.

The dissertation firstly looked at other pieces of literature and any academic research which has been conducted in this area, and the study itself aimed to replicate the findings. Some theories of domestic abuse were briefly discussed in order to gain an idea as to why women abuse their male partners and vice versa. The study was conducted using self-completion questionnaires and the results from these were then compared with the literature already conducted both male to female domestic violence and female to male domestic violence to see if they are supportive of one another.

The dissertation concluded with some recommendations for further improvement on domestic violence and how the public services treat male victims of abuse. The recommendations were from both the researcher and the respondents of the research.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The study shall assess "Domestic Violence and Family Values: An Analysis of Male and Female Intimate Partner Victims in the Kapeke Sub County Kiboga District". As a concept, family stability is term used to describe the firmness of a family at a certain period of time. It reveals the extent to which a family enjoys unity, social economic and political wellbeing that stem from both the mother and the father or the head of the family in question. In such circumstances, family members enjoy comfort, peace and family development increases with an increase of family stability.

Whereas this assertion is true onto stable families, Straus and Gelles (1990:234) observe that there is an impact of domestic violence on the stable families. Its genesis is traced from the creation of man according to Holy Bible (Genesis 3: 1ff). As a concept, domestic violence describes intimate partner violence or family violence which includes child-abuse, elder-abuse and wife-abuse, wife-beating, mauling and male abuse. When such abuses are practiced in a family, they positively or negatively impact on stability of a family.

1.1.2 Background to the Study

Domestic violence is a pattern of abusive behaviour in a relationship of two or more persons. It is used by one of the persons to gain or maintain power and have control over another intimate partner. It happens to anyone regardless of race, age, sexual orientation, religion and gender (Wilcox, 2006:56). In the United Kingdom, domestic violence is perceived as patterns of behaviour that are characterized by misuse of power and control by one person over another who have lived in intimate relationship (Roberts, 2007:45). It occurs in mixed gender, the same gender relationships and has profound impacts onto the lives of children, individual parents or guardians, families and communities.

Domestic violence occurs across the world and affects people across societies irrespective of economic status (Ronet and Unda, 1995:4). According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, women are more affected by domestic violence than men (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2007:15). The national surveys reveals that women are more affected by domestic violence than men as on table one.

Table 1.1: *Women and Men Percentages affected by domestic violence*

Countries	Percentage of women	Percentage of men
Barbados	30%	15%
Canada	29%	10%
Egypt	34%	12%
New Zealand	35%	2%
Switzerland	21%	1.5%
United States	22%	20%
East Africa	40%	12%

Source: *Mary Ellsberg & Lori Heise (2005)*

Fiebert (2007: 96) examined 219 studies on intimate partner violence and concluded that women are physically aggressive or more aggressive than men in their relationships. He also revealed that the nature and consequences of spousal violence are much serious on women than for men; the severity of abuse inflicted on women is worse compared to men. A Canadian study showed that 7% of women and 6% of men end up abused by their current or former partners but female victims of spousal violence remain higher than men.

Domestic violence has various forms ranging from physical (Roberts, 1996: 291) to emotional abuse (called psychological abuse or mental abuse). According to Johnson (2000:234), emotional abuse includes humiliating the victim privately or publicly, controlling what the victim can or cannot do, withholding information from

the victim, deliberately doing something to make the victim feel diminished or embarrassed, isolating the victim from friends and family, implicitly blackmailing the victim by harming others when the victim expresses independence or happiness. Johnson (2000:236) revealed that women and children, who are emotionally abused feel that they do not own themselves, suffer from depression; which puts them at increased risk for suicide, drug and alcohol abuse.

Physical violence ranges from unwanted physical contact to rape and murder while indirect violence includes the destruction of objects, striking or throwing objects near the victim (Carney and Dutton, 2007:230). According to Gelles (1975:67), individuals and families are more likely to be correctly and incorrectly labelled as offenders or victims of family violence because of the un-equal relationship that stems from the mores of the society. The perception and the desires of the elders as well as the society demands influence an individual to oppress or being oppressed by a person.

According to Carney (2007:56), physical violence is an intentional use of physical force with the potential to cause an injury, harm, disability or death. Such acts do not necessarily stem from the mores of the society but from the traits of an individual and the surroundings. In such circumstances, women or children are exposed to a highly divergent psychological problem that usually leads to suicide. Such dimensions shall be of the interest of the study in Kapeke Sub County Kiboga District such that one can come up with practical intervention.

All over the world, economic abuse has grown up because of capitalized world (Tjaden and Thoennes, 2000:56). It is a form of abuse where the abuser has complete control over the victim's money and other economic resources. Usually, it involves putting the victim on a strict "allowance," withholding money and forcing the victim to beg for money or economic control. It is common for the victim to receive less money as the abuse continues. This also includes preventing the victim from finishing education or obtaining employment, or intentionally squandering or misusing communal resources.

Prevalence of domestic violence is at its highest rate in Uganda and the world at large but with varying consequences (Dame, 2003:45). The devastating effects of domestic violence on adult victims are well recognized. They include physical damage, psychological damage, an impaired ability to function normally and damage to parenting abilities.

Namusisi (2003:423) argued that married women experience immense social and cultural pressure to have sex with their husbands. They are forced into intercourse as a result of husband's desire to have children. Such forceful intercourse puts married women at a greater risk of HIV / AIDS than women who are single since single women do not feel the same obligation to have unprotected sex with their partners

Dame (2003:123) stated that the effect of family violence_ on children has not traditionally been widely recognized. In extreme cases, such as the murder of the mother by the father, the effects upon the children are obvious. Even where it occurs in non-violent circumstances, the breakdown of relationship between parents and the resultant tension within the family is well known to affect children adversely.

Sturge and Glaser's (2003:23) Report revealed a number of ways in which harm manifests itself upon children. It is accompanied by general destruction of the family relationship and communication, child's mental health and stability is harmed, the children experience an ongoing fear and dread of recurrence of the violence. Additionally, the child suffer post-traumatic anxieties or symptoms, including persistent memory of violence and those symptoms are perpetuated by continuing proximity of the violent parents.

Historically, domestic violence has been viewed as a private family matter that need not involve the government or criminal justice intervention. Police officers were often reluctant to intervene by making an arrest and often chose instead to simply counsel the couple or ask one of the parties to leave the residence for a period of time. The courts were reluctant to impose any significant sanctions on

those convicted of domestic violence because it was viewed as a misdemeanour offense.

Activism, initiated by victim advocacy groups and feminist groups of the world, has led to a better understanding of the scope and effect of domestic violence on victims and families; and has brought about changes in the criminal justice system's response.

Several projects have aided in filling the voids in justice system as it pertains to the protection of victims. The Hope Card Project in America makes an attempt to remedy several problems through the issuance of identity cards to victims of abuse. The cards are used to identify both parties in a domestic violence protection order and provide additional resources to the victim through a voucher program for services. "There is no photograph on a protection order; so a photograph is a bonus, not a necessity. There are several methods used to obtain the photograph. Some jurisdictions have a photograph taken of the offender during the first hearing while both parties are present. Another method is for officers to take a photograph in the field or retrieve a booking photograph from their local jail. In a lot of cases the victim brings a photograph and it is scanned. Lastly, the new on line site has some state motor vehicle department photograph data bases connected for that purpose.

In the 1970s, it was widely believed that domestic disturbance calls were the most dangerous type for responding officers in American government. This belief was based on FBI statistics which turned out to be flawed, in that they grouped all types of disturbances together with domestic disturbances, such as brawls at a bar. In Uganda the hunt against domestic violence has been legalized by the 1995 Constitution of the republic of Uganda, nonetheless; domestic violence has remained rampant in families and the consequences have precipitated a - research of this kind in order to come up with intervention measures to ameliorate the dire situation in families

In Uganda, domestic violence has got two forms which are direct or physical and indirect violence. Direct violence ranges from unwanted physical contact to rape

and murder while indirect violence includes destruction of objects, striking or throwing objects near the victim, or harm to pets. In addition to physical violence, there is spousal abuse which includes mental or emotional abuse, verbal threats to the victims, children threats which range from explicit to implicit, detailed and impending implicit. Furthermore, there is psychological abuse that involves economic or social control; such as controlling the victim's money and other economic resources, preventing the victim from seeing friends and relatives, actively sabotaging the victim's social relationships and isolating the victim from social contacts.

Domestic violence has serious implications on family stability especially on women and children. Whereas women take care of homes (Kasente 2002:12), men claim dominance over women and to everything that is of an advantage to the families. This has turned families into centres of crimes for which those in authorities are unable to control. Besides that, conflict resolution has failed to take place due to the increased desire by men to dominate family properties and sources of income (EI- Bushra, 2002:543). The kind of violence that takes place in families is perceived by those in authority as family affairs between men and women or relatives. It is from such background that the study intends to examine the impacts of violence onto family stability in Kapeke Sub County Kiboga District.

Most risky behaviour take place in families between a wife and husband, the children and workers at home. In homes, children are kicked, punched, hit or beaten up by parents for minor offences such as breaking a cup or spilling milk. Children are burnt or scalded with hot water. In Kapeke Sub County Kiboga District where the research shall be carried out, such acts have been rampant to the extent that children have been found locked in rooms (Monitor 2008:24), agonizing and emaciated because of pain and hunger. Violent acts of beating, denying food, kicking especially by stepmothers have reportedly been committed on children. Albeit some have taken place with the knowledge of the father and mother of the family, one asks the impacts of such acts on the family stability.

Properties which range from land and houses owned by the deceased are usually grabbed by the family members who feel they have the right to claim them. The grabbing of this kind destabilizes the once stable family. Brothers of the deceased attempt forceful inheritance to the widow against her will and consent yet the 1995 Constitution of the republic of Uganda affirms individual rights. This has escalated into violence particularly where a woman puts up a resistance. It is from such background that one would like to assess the impacts of such violence onto a woman, children and the brothers. On a larger perspective, one would like to know its impacts on the community and the government because they are part of the family on a larger context. How the community and the government intervene in such domestic violence remains of great importance to the study. Besides that, article 32 (1) provides affirmative action to such marginalized groups. It states that the state shall take affirmative action in favour of groups marginalized on the basis of gender, age, disability or any other reason created by history tradition, custom for the purpose of readdressing the imbalances that exist against them (Article 33(5)). It is therefore paramount to assess the impact of such domestic violence on such marginalized groups and how the state uses such instrument to defend the victims shall be revealed by the study.

In Kapeke Sub County Kiboga District, domestic violence has been witnessed on varying levels ranging from children, males and females among stable families. It is found in Western Uganda-the greater Bushenyi District with a population of 800,000 (48% males and 52% females) majority of whom are peasant-elites. It is from this introduction that the study was sought to assess the impact of domestic violence on the family stability in Kapeke Sub County Kiboga District.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Domestic violence is rampant in Kapeke Sub County Kiboga District; spouses as well as other members of the family are becoming violent towards each other and this has affected stability of most families to a highly alarming rate. There is out cry of victims who are affected by both indirect and direct violence. In Kapeke Sub County Kiboga District, this has reached an alarming level that if no intervention is

put in place to deter violent acts, the impacts due to loss of life and property shall lead to household destruction.

Domestic violence is not strange phenomenon to society in Uganda for there are laws to deal with aspect of assault and barter. The media report cases of bartered wives, starving children and slain husbands. The hospitals receive many wounded spouse who do not wish to return to the domestic arena and church pastorate found many cases of marital dispute that require their intervention. Therefore, the research should be improved by anchoring it in the field of Public Administration. Otherwise one will be tempted to give an MA in Gender studies, or sociology or psychology.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

This study attempted to determine the extent domestic violence has affected the family values along: family security, society and authority approval, socio-economic welfare, and submissiveness to partner in families in Kapeke Sub County Kiboga District.

1.4 Specific Objectives

1. To establish the extent domestic violence has affected the family values along family security, and society in Kapeke Sub County Kiboga District;
2. To examine the magnitude domestic violence has affected the socio-economic welfare of family members in Kapeke Sub County Kiboga District.
3. To assess the relationship between domestic violence and submissiveness to partner in families.

1.5 Research Questions

The study sought to answer the following questions:

1. To what extent domestic violence affected the family values along family security, and society in Kapeke Sub County Kiboga District?
2. How has domestic violence affected the socio-economic welfare of family members in Kapeke Sub County Kiboga District and environmental factors

contribute to domestic violence?

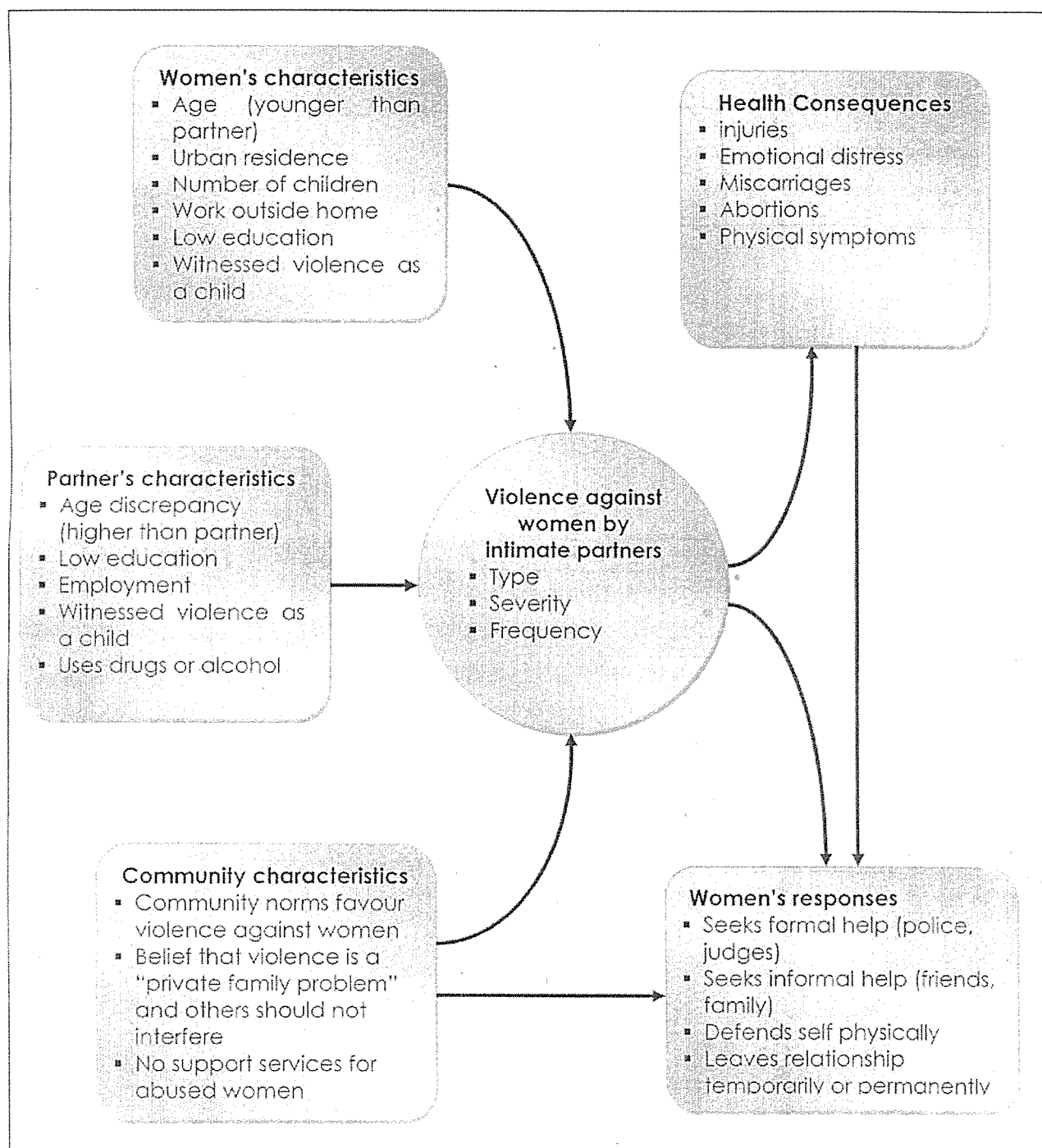
3. What is the relationship between domestic violence and submissiveness to partner in families?

1.6 Conceptual Framework

Before the researcher developed the research survey it was essential to decide exactly what information she would need and how she would measure it. One way to do this was to map out visually all the information in the research questions and organise it according to how thought the variables are related to each other. This exercise was assisted by the review that was carried out of relevant literature and the brainstorming sessions that were carried out with the research team and knowledgeable members of the community.

Figure 1.1 shows how individual characteristics of women and their partners combined with community level characteristics such as norms around violence and the existence of services for abused women might increase or decrease a woman's risk of being abused by her partner. The characteristics of the abuse, whether sexual, physical, or emotional, and its severity and frequency, are likely to determine whether she will suffer either physical or emotional health effects from the violence. Finally, the characteristics of the violence, the health effects, and community attitudes and the availability of support services determine the options she has for protecting herself.

Figure 1.1: A conceptual Framework for understanding risks and effects of intimate partner violence



Adopted from "Research Violence against Women" A Practical Guide for Researchers and Activists

1.7 Scope of the Study

The geographical scope was Kapeke Sub County Kiboga District. This is because of the increased domestic violence in Kapeke Sub County Kiboga District (Monitor 2008:24) that has remained a threat to both the individual spouses and the community at large.

The content scope whirled on the impacts of domestic violence on the family stability in Kapeke Sub County Kiboga District. This is because of the magnitude to which domestic violence has been carried out and it is believed that if no intervention is put in place, small and big household that have enjoyed stability will run shambles. Children and women who are major victims of violence and marginalized groups without authority to control land and major necessities as well as sources of income shall remain incapacitated.

The time scope was between 2010 and 2014. This is because of increased direct and indirect domestic violence in the County. The period also witnessed prosperity in the County. It is also in the same time frame that the millennium development goals have been emphasized in the County to help the marginalized children to cope up with the growing demands of the modern world

1.8 Significance of the Study

The study sought to provide information to civic administrators and other civic leaders to understand the problems associated with domestic violence and the extent to which intervention measures can be used to ameliorate the dire situation among the people

The study attempted also to contribute onto the existing body of knowledge about domestic violence and its intervention measures as well as the role of the governments to reduce domestic violence among households.

1.9 Definition of the key terms

Stability: This is constancy or dependability of persons despite sex, colour and background. For the case of the study, stability shall be defined as calmness of family members and their attempt to live peacefully despite of challenges in life.

A family: This is a small unit of a large society that comprises of parents, children, uncles, aunties, grand-parents and the deceased (Cambridge International Dictionary of English, 1995:500). For the case of this study, a family shall be referred to a group of two (a male and female) persons who have decided to live together by consent of the people or the government with hope to have children and maintain the lineage of birth together starting from the grandfathers to grandchildren

Domestic violence: This shall be defined as an act of violence or wilful neglect by any person of a family. It is a hurtful or unwanted behaviour perpetrated upon an individual by an intimate or prior intimate. It includes physical, psychological and emotional abuse which is primarily learned behaviour and whose effects, without intervention; become more destructive over time. It is portrayed through murder, negligent, Violence, justifiable Violence, kidnapping, rape and forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object, forcible fondling, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault or intimidation.

Impact: An impact is a subject, a crash or an issue that has both positive and negative results. For the case of the study, it shall be referred to as consequences of an act of an individual person onto the others

Values: Beliefs of a person or social group in which they have an emotional investment (either for or against something)

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Literature Review Introduction

The literature review section of the dissertation was divided into different themes which were discovered within the literature. First of all, a definition of domestic violence was provided. In the second theme, four theories exploring domestic violence were proposed. The third section looked at the reasons behind female violence and will focus on Dr. Martin S. Fiebert's work of women who initiate assaults on their partners.

The Fourth theme, the stereotype of domestic abuse was explored. This focused mainly on the study conducted by Ann Grady (2002) *female-on-male domestic abuse: uncommon or ignored?* The following section discussed the occurrence of domestic abuse against men, by looking at facts and figures found within the literature. The sections are most relevant to the study and looked at the help available for male victims and the support they receive from public services.

The fifth section outlined characteristics of male barterers and female barterers. The sixth section covered religious factors as they apply to domestic violence research and intervention. Lastly, studies on males and females identified as suspected offenders of intimate partner violence were explored. The body of literature was then used as a bridge to introduce the topic of this research study.

This literature review has strengths and limitations. The literature on domestic violence provided the framework of this review. However, the richness in literature on domestic violence tends to focus on male barterers and male caused Violence in domestic violence incidents. Consequently, some areas of this study are heavily focused on male perpetrators of domestic violence, including the exploration of theories on domestic violence. Nevertheless, an effort was made to indicate and explore the significance of such research studies in relation to the domestic violence perpetrated by intimate partners.

2.1 Concept of Domestic Violence

Domestic violence can be defined as physical abuse, psychological abuse, sexual abuse, or economic abuse of people who are, or have been, intimate partners ("Domestic Violence," 2000). Physical abuse includes slapping, punching, choking, and hitting with objects or weapons, throwing out of cars, stabbing, and shooting. Psychological abuse includes verbal abuse, playing mind games, humiliation in front of others, monitoring the person's movements, and undermining self-confidence. Sexual abuse includes forcing sex, rape, and sexual assault. Economic abuse includes withholding money, denial of economic independence, and denial of opportunity to work.

The Penal Code 2004: Unabridged California Edition (2004) defines battering as "any wilful and unlawful use of force or violence upon the person of another" (§243(c) (1), p64). Under section §273.5(a), it stipulates that:

Any person who wilfully inflicts upon a person who is his or her spouse, former spouse, cohabitant, former cohabitant, or the mother or father of his or her child, corporal injury resulting in a traumatic condition, is guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison (or two, three, or four years, or in county jail for no more than one year, or by a fine of up to six thousand dollars (\$6000) or by both that fine and imprisonment (p78). Barterers come from a diverse socioeconomic and ethnic background, including doctors, judges, lawyers, and police officers (O'Dell, 1996). Although men are also victims of domestic violence, women sustain more" than 95% of the injuries during incidents of domestic violence (Lloyd, 2000).

Domestic violence has a detrimental effect on people of all ages and marital status. Marital status has a positive correlation to female abuse. More specifically, cohabiting women have a higher likelihood of being beaten by the men they live with (Ellis, 1989). Young women witnessing domestic violence in childhood experience a negative impact on their long-term adjustment. They appear to experience more violence in dating relationships, seem to experience more depressive symptoms, and seem to exhibit more antisocial behaviours

and trauma symptoms (Maker, Kemmelmeier, & Peterson, 1998). Children exposed to domestic violence tend to experience hyper vigilance, distressing thoughts and memories, conscious avoidance, and sleep difficulties (Mertin, & Mohr, 2002). They also exhibit problematic behaviour at clinical levels more frequently than children from nonaggressive couples (Jouriles, Murphy, & O'Leary, 1989).

In their research study, Elliot, Avery, Fishman, and Hoshiko (2002) concluded that young adolescent females were three times more likely to engage in risky sexual activity if they had either witnessed domestic violence between their parents or experienced direct physical violence from a parent. Poverty did not have any effect on risky sexual activity. A different research study on college students and lifetime exposure to domestic violence indicated that exposure to interparental physical violence was associated with interpersonal problems, anxiety, depression, and trauma symptoms. Interparental verbal aggression was a stronger predictor of all symptom areas than interparental physical violence (Blumenthal, Neemann, & Murphy, 1998). Moreover, adolescents who have witnessed parental domestic violence report higher levels of dating violence, dating frequency, and the perceived likelihood of dating violence. They report lower levels of parental attachment and parental monitoring than do their peers who have not witnessed parental domestic violence (Chapple, 2003).

Diamond and Muller (2004) investigated the relationship between witnessing domestic violence during childhood and later psychological adjustment among college students. The researchers concluded that witnessing physical domestic violence and major psychological domestic violence perpetrated by the subjects' parents during childhood showed higher levels of current psychopathology than the subjects who experienced low levels of domestic violence or no domestic violence.

As this introduction to the literature review has demonstrated, domestic violence is a significant societal problem that is evident in all socioeconomic levels and ethnic groups. Domestic violence has also major impact on the lives of the individuals affected by it, including the children of the victims and perpetrators of the violence, and of course, the victims themselves. This literature review will now shift to the

theoretical approaches as they relate to the understanding of domestic violence.

2.2 Theoretical Perspectives on Domestic Violence

Social learning theories:

Social learning theory describes violence as a learned behaviour, and as such, exposure to violence during childhood increases the likelihood of domestic violence during adulthood (Mihalic, & Elliott, 1997). Sex-role theory, a subtype of social learning theory, describes violence as an early and appropriate sex-role socialization, which teaches women to accept male dominance, and teaches men to be the dominant partner (Barnett, Fagan, and Booker, 1991).

Some research findings indicate that violent individuals have witnessed and experienced abuse as children by their parents. In their research study, Bevan and Higgins (2002) concluded that physical abuse of spouse was significantly correlated with maltreatment during childhood, childhood family adaptability and cohesion, parental divorce, alcohol abuse, and income. However, they asserted that neglect during childhood solely predicted physical spousal abuse. The same study determined that witnessing family violence (but not physical abuse) during childhood was uniquely associated with psychological spousal abuse

Other research studies have concluded that harsh punishment in childhood seems to have direct effects on problem behaviors in adolescence and young adulthood, which, in turn, has a direct effect on later intimate aggression (DeMaris, Cernkovich, & Giordano, 2000). In other words, abusive discipline in childhood indicates later intimate violence by increasing the risk of antisocial behavior, starting in adolescence. A research study determined that fathers' harsh physical punishment and fathers' violence against mothers during childhood significantly increased psychological aggression during adulthood. However, the same study concluded that mothers' physical punishment and mothers' violence against fathers produced no such effects (Avakame, 1998). Straus and Yodanis (1996) determined in their study that corporal punishment in adolescence by the individual's parents was associated with an increased probability of condoning violence against one's spouse.

O'Hearn and Margolin (2000) observed in their research study that severe violence in the family of origin was strongly correlated with intimate partner use by males against their female intimates. Their study showed that 49% of men who reported severe violence in the family of origin reported physical abuse against their intimate partner, and 90% reported engaging in emotional abuse against their partners. The researchers discovered that most men would condone slapping a wife under certain circumstances, including: defence or in defence of a child, or in the case of sexual transgressions. Furthermore, O'Hearn and Margolin (2000) determined that men who condone physical aggression showed an association between abuse during childhood in their family of origin and actual physical and emotional abuse toward their female intimates, in comparison to men who oppose such aggression. For those men who view violence against women as unjustifiable, exposure to family of origin violence did not account as a risk marker for violent behaviour against their intimate partners.

These research studies attempt to explain the social learning theory of domestic violence. These studies acknowledge that social learning indeed has an important effect on violent behaviour. However, as compelling as social learning might be, the behavioural genetic theories offer a different yet persuasive point of view as to how biology triggers domestic violence-like behaviours in individuals.

Behavioural Genetic Theories:

The effect of biology on behaviour has received its share of attention to describe violent behaviour. Within the behavioural-genetics view, particular as have received significant attention: Testosterone and serotonin levels possible brain dysfunction.

High levels of testosterone seem to be found in physically aggressive men) Gibbs, 1995). Choi, Parrot, and Cowan (1990) studied the effects of anabolic steroids (testosterone-like substances) on male athletes. They concluded that - rated aggression increased significantly during the on-drug periods. Furthermore, the researchers discovered that severe hostility/aggression was

evidenced in multiple steroid uses, explaining that one subject disclosed attempted murder during a previous steroid-taking event. Soler, Vinayak, and Quadagno (2000) studied the relationship between testosterone levels and aggression on a group of men. They discovered that higher levels of testosterone were associated with higher levels of self-reported verbal and physical abuse against the female intimate partners.

Dabbs, Riad, and Chance (2001) conducted a research study on testosterone levels on male inmates who had been convicted of committing violent crimes. They determined that among the inmates who had been convicted of Violence, the inmates with high testosterone levels more often killed acquaintances than the inmates with low testosterone levels. In addition, those inmates more often intended and planned their crimes in advance of time. A previous study by Dabbs, et al. (1988) demonstrated that testosterone concentrations in women were related to criminal violence, as well. Highest testosterone levels were evidenced in unprovoked violence incidents (avg. 2.63 ng/100 ml.) than in defensive violence incidents (avg. ng/100 ml.). Unprovoked violence included Violence, assault and robbery. Defensive violence included behaving violently after being physically attacked.

Van Honk et al. (2001) studied the effects of testosterone on young women. Some female subjects were administered a single dose of testosterone (0.5mg) prior to the study, and some female subjects were given a placebo. When exposed to angry faces, the female subjects who were administered testosterone had a significant increase in their cardiac response (avg. 4 BPS) in comparison to the placebo group (avg. less than 1 BPS). Van Honk et al. (2001) concluded that such response by those women was due to an increased inclination toward aggression and dominance in social challenges.

Research on animals has also resulted in findings supporting the link between testosterone and violence. A research study on male rats concluded that testosterone propionate, an anabolic androgenic steroid, causes the animals to respond with dramatic increase in aggression when provoked. The researchers explained that testosterone propionate heightens the animals sensitivity to their

surroundings and lower the threshold for aggression and dominance when provoked (McGinnis, Lumia, Breuer, & Possidente, 2002).

In addition to testosterone, serotonin has been studied to try to find its effect on violent behaviour. Serotonin, a neurotransmitter, seems to have a direct effect on mood, irritability and aggression. Lower serotonin levels result in more negative mood and behaviour, and increased serotonin levels have the inverse effect (Young, & Leyton, 2002). A research study concluded that perturbing the neurotransmission of serotonin in the brain of hostile men, those men were prone to negative aggressive behaviour change, compared to hostile men (Dougherty, Bjork, Marsh, & Moeller, 1999). Constantino, Morris, and Murphy (1997) discovered in their study that infants whose parents history of antisocial personality disorder had significant lower levels of the serotonin metabolite 5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid (5-HIAA) than infants whose parents did not have history of antisocial personality disorder (avg. 735 l/ml. vs. 827 pmol/ml.).

Staner et al. (2002) researched the function of tryptophan hydroxylase (TPH) and its association with impulsive-aggressive behaviour in men and women. TPH is involved in the biosynthesis of serotonin. The researchers concluded the TPH genotype may be associated with impulsive-aggressive) behaviours in men and women.

Similarly, brain dysfunction seems to predispose the individual to severe aggressive behaviour (Lindberg, et al., 2003). Researchers have noted that repetitively violent people with mild mental impairment show abnormalities in the amygdalo-hippocampal complex and the prefrontal lobe. The same researchers concluded that within that group of people, frequency of interpersonal aggression was associated with abnormality of the prefrontal; The researchers asserted that damage to the amygdalo-hippocampal plex and the prefrontal lobe may be related to violent behaviour in repetitively violent people with mild mental impairment (Critchley, et al., 2000).

Furthermore, a research study concluded that significant similarities exist between genetically selected aggressive male mice and men persisting in

antisocial behaviour. The genetically selected aggressive male mice seem to resemble human intermale aggression and domestic violence incidents, in addition to excessive alcohol intake. The same study concluded that substantial similarities existed between genetically selected male mice with low-aggressive behaviour and men who have never manifested aggressive behaviour (Sluster, et al., 2003).

The above-mentioned research studies provide with credible findings) supporting the link between behavioural genetic theories and domestic violence. Testosterone, serotonin, and brain dysfunction are persuasively described as having a direct or indirect effect on violent behaviour, including domestic violence. However, despite the credible research data and findings linking behavioural genetic theories to violence, a completely different point of view discards all other theories to argue that domestic violence results from genders-related conflicts. Those points of view are associated together under the umbrella of gender-based theories.

Gender-Based Theories

The gender-based theories primarily focus on how men try to abuse, oppress, or otherwise control women in society. Such theories do not focus on female barterers, and if they do, their focus falls within the context of women trying to escape men's oppressive behaviour. Thus, this review on gender-based theories did not identify females battering men within the context of this view.

Power inequality theory, a subtype of gender-based theory, asserts that some of the main reasons for domestic violence are males' need to exert power and control in the relationship. It indicates that power inequalities in the relationship causes domestic violence to exist. According to the power inequalities view, a person who controls the access to the resources needed by another person takes advantage of the other person by creating the power inequalities (Handwerker, 1988). Dempsey (2002) has contended that women's attempts to negotiate successfully for change are often thwarted by men's refusal to yield some of their power and change their feelings and attitudes. Dempsey (2002) based such assertion on findings from a research study which evidenced that 4

out of 5 women voiced perceived marital inequity, including unfair domestic workload and lesser personal autonomy. A majority of men agreed that domestic tasks should be divided between husbands and wives, but some argued that their wives having a greater workload were the result that went with being women.

Feminist theory, another subtype of gender-based theory, asserts that the effect of patriarchy, or the domination of men over women, is a significant factor that perpetuates domestic violence against women. Feminist theory views male patriarchal system as the dominant force in Western society, in which men are the rulers, and women the followers (Stephenson, 2003). Feminist theory suggests that wife battering results from husbands adhering to an ideology of familial patriarchy. Smith (1990) tested such hypothesis in a research study, and concluded that men who embraced beliefs and values in the home supportive of patriarchy were more likely to have assaulted their wives at some point in the relationship than men who did not espouse such beliefs and values. The research findings suggested that husbands with low job status, relatively low incomes, and low educational attainments were more likely to embrace such an ideology. Other people have argued that women are socialized through a covert curriculum that educates them in gender roles that maintain the oppression of women in all aspects of life (Bierema, 2003).

Some feminists have asserted that fundamentalist religious movements try to reinstate rigid patriarchal control over women, in addition to hostility toward women's equality, autonomy, and the right to make their own decisions about their sexuality and fertility. The extreme Christian right, the Vatican, and the Muslim fundamentalism are identified as being part of such movements (Ruether, 2002). Woodman (2000) argued that many religions perpetuate gender hierarchies, restricting church leadership roles to men and often providing religious justification for maintaining men as the leaders of their families. By doing so, Woodman (2000) contended that such religions provide men who have extreme controlling attitudes a sanctioned approval for their behaviours. Wilson and Daly (1993) postulated that "men take a proprietary view of women's sexuality and reproductive capacity" (p 276). Male proprietariness is

the name these researchers used to describe such attitude and behaviour.

The gender-based theories provide with a credible approach to the understanding of domestic violence. Power inequalities between men and women exist for the most part in all societies. To give a few examples, it is common knowledge that most world leaders are men, most religions have men as their spiritual guides, and the majority of economic wealth is in the hands of men. This monopoly on leadership positions and economic wealth gives men tremendous control over decision-making. Nonetheless, to try to understand complex issues without bringing the human psyche into the discussion leaves the factors half-explained. Psychoanalytic views help to explain how the human psyche influences the development of domestic violence.

Psychoanalytic Views:

Researchers are increasingly applying psychoanalytic explanations to the understanding of domestic violence. Such views are essential to the understanding of this complex societal problem. Psychoanalytic views, such as object relations, contribute to the understanding of domestic violence. A view influenced by psychoanalytic views, attachment theory, has been grouped together in this study within the psychoanalytic views to explain domestic violence dynamics.

Object relations theory focuses on how individuals develop in relation to the people around them. It is an intrapsychic and interpersonal concept that focuses on emotional interactions. It emphasizes the importance of internalization and externalization of relationships in development. Consequently, it emphasizes the importance of all psychological change (Hamilton, 1989). In his book, "Self and Others:

Object Relations Theory in Practice," Hamilton (1990) provided with a definition of what an object is:

An object is a person, place, thing, idea, fantasy, or memory invested with emotional energy (love or hate or more modulated combinations of love and

hate). An external object is a person, place, or thing invested with emotional energy. An internal object is an idea, fantasy, or memory pertaining to a person, place, or thing (p 7).

From an object relations point of view, the primary caretakers must facilitate the infant's gratification of primary narcissism to foster a sense of trust and security in the self and the object world. Differentiated boundaries between the self and other must gradually develop in the infant, and the infant must be able to relate to others as separate objects, not as an extension of the self. Representations of self and object must in time become integrated and experienced as whole objects, rather than split objects of good and bad. If during this critical development period, the infant did not receive emphatically attuned nurturance, unmet dependency needs will continue to be experienced on a primitive level as an adult. These deficits in personality development will continue to manifest in adult relationships. For example, if the individual as a young child never experienced unconditional love, such an individual cannot access positive self-representations to restore a sense of well being during conflict or anxiety. The individual often tries to restore a sense of soothing from external objects, including a partner. Domestic violence may then be the result of the inability of the partner to provide such self-regulating functions, causing a core injury to the abuser, and perhaps resulting in narcissistic rage (Zosky, 1999).

Similar to object relations, attachment theory provides additional insight into the relational interactions between people. Attachment theory is based on the work of John Bowlby and Mary Salter Ainsworth. Bowlby was a psychiatrist and a psychoanalyst who undertook training at the British Psychoanalytic Institute. He was supervised by Melanie Klein, an object relations theorist; Ainsworth's research was influenced by Bowlby's work (Bretherton, 1992).

Attachment theory is a theory of interpersonal relationships that emphasizes the predisposition of human beings to develop strong emotional bonds with others, beginning in infancy and continuing through adulthood (Bowlby, 1982). Consequently, the influence of earlier relationships has a direct effect in shaping the foundation of future relationships. Violence-prone individuals may be dealing with

attachment issues stemming from their own childhood (Kesner, Julian, & McKenry, 1997).

The adult mind, whether consciously or unconsciously, automatically turns to representations of attachment figures [the objects in object relations] when threatened. This becomes the initial step in a process that often results in searching for these figures and increasing physical and/or psychological closeness to them. The attachment figures with whom the individual has mutual relationships are likely to be the attachment targets and the first ones to come to mind when needs become significant. This is a protective function that increases reassurance in the psychological reality of the attachment system (Mikulincer, Gillath, & Shaver, 2002). How this relates the domestic violence becomes clear when analyzing the research studies on attachment and partner violence.

In their research study, Kesner and McKenry (1998) concluded that violent males showed a fearful attachment style, and were more likely to be insecurely attached, which may indicate that their violent response could be a consequence of their insecurity. According to such research, fearful individuals want intimate relationships, but are distrustful and expect rejection. A stressed individual influenced by a fearful attachment style may misunderstand the conduct of his female intimate and resort to the only coping mechanism to deal with stress he feels he has, such as violence. Holtzworth-Munroe, Stuart, and Hutchinson (1997) described similar findings indicating that violent men experience attachment difficulties. According to the researchers, their study showed that compared to nonviolent men, violent men were more anxious about abandonment, both in relationships in general and in their marriage. They needed more nurturance from their wives and were more jealous of other men. The research also characterized violent men as more avoidant of dependency and increasingly uncomfortable with closeness in relationships and less trusting. Holtzworth-Munroe, Stuart, and Hutchinson (1997) indicated that such ambivalence of both the desire for, and the discomfort with, closeness and dependency may demonstrate why violent men feel jealous of other men and feel anxious about possible abandonment.

Security and trust are needs inherent in object relations and attachment theory. The literature review on male barterers will parallel some of these concepts. However, before continuing on that section, an exploration of religion and domestic violence will now be covered. Religious factors as they relate to domestic violence are an area of research that comes to mind when looking for additional answers.

2.3 Religious Factors and Domestic Violence

Scarcity of literature on religious factors and domestic violence is surprising, given the seriousness of the problem and the notable amount of literature on domestic violence. However, there are some research studies that address this topic.

A study based on data from a national survey showed that religious attendance is negatively associated with domestic violence for both men and women (Ellison & Anderson, 2001). Another research study demonstrated that men who had frequent religious attendance had significant lower rates of domestic violence than the men who had infrequent attendance. The same study found that alcohol problems were associated with higher risk of domestic violence, but alcohol problems were significantly lower among those men and women who had frequent religious attendance, and for men who rated religion as being an important element in their lives. Men belonging to liberal religious groups had the highest rates of alcohol problems (Cunradi, Caetano, & Schafer, 2002).

The clergy can play a significant role in the lives of women who seek help for domestic violence-related problems. Results from a research study indicated that 43% of victims of domestic violence and 20% of barterers sought clergy help. Taking steps to protect the victim were some of the clergy responses to the violence. In addition, the clergy recommended marriage counselling to the victims and the barterers (Rotunda, Williamson, & Penfold, 2004). Therapists can also help women who leave domestic violence situations explore their spiritual resources to promote a new way of living that would advocate and support nonviolent relationships (Senter & Caldwell, 2002). Thus, spirituality and

religion can also play an important role in therapy (Sabloff, 2002).

At this point, the focus of this literature review will discuss and describe characteristics of male and female barterers. This review will then examine the literature on domestic violence resulting in fatalities. Research studies on men and women as perpetrators of intimate partner Violence (IPH) will be explored.

2.4 Studies on and Domestic Violence Resulting in Non-Fatalities

Male Barterers vs. Female Barterers:

Males and females perpetrate domestic violence, and researchers try to understand the reasons for such violence. In examining research studies on male barterers, male barterers ordered to attend barterer's treatment programs offer insight into their abusive behaviour toward their intimate partners. Those research studies suggest that male barterers share similar characteristics. Male barterers tend to be more nervous and impulsive than the general population; they tend to have a more depressive mood, and tend to be hostile and dominant (Bersani, Chen, Pendleton, & Denton, 1992). They appear to be excessively jealous, try to isolate the victim from family and friends, and tend to blame others for their shortcomings (Amber, 1997). Research also seems to indicate that male barterers have a tendency to feel inadequate and unhappy with them, and appear to have dependency problems with their wives and in their interpersonal relationships (Hale, Duckworth, Zimostad, & Nicholas, 1988). Other research indicated that male barterers suffer from low self-esteem, but cover it with a display of arrogance (Berlinger, 1998). Maiuro, Cahn, and Vitaliano (1986) concluded in their study that men who engaged in domestic violence seemed to have deficits in social skills that are related to their hostility and anger. According to those researchers, men who engaged in domestic violence had significant problems positively expressing their wants and needs in an assertive way.

Financial problems and substance abuse seem to precipitate incidents of domestic violence. Several studies support that claim: Sirles et al (1993) concluded that financial problems and alcohol abuse seem to be significant predictors of domestic violence episodes. Another research study indicted that perhaps up to fifty percent of all barterers attending a barterer's treatment program had alcohol abuse problems

(Tolman, & Bennett, 1990). Furthermore, Brookoff, O'Brien, Cook, Thompson, and Williams (1997) also noted in their study that a majority of the male perpetrators of domestic violence reported having used alcohol the day of the assault, and two thirds of them reported having used alcohol and cocaine the day of the assault. Moreover, Statistics by the Bureau of Justice Statistics Factbook (1998) show that more than half of the barterers convicted on charges of domestic violence had been drinking alcohol or using drugs the day of the incident.

Research indicates that male barterers who complete barterer's treatment programs (BTP) differ from those who drop out before completion. A study determined that male barterers who completed a BTP appeared to have a higher level of education than the ones who did not complete the program, appeared to have higher levels of employment, and reported fewer indirect threats of violence (Grusznski, & Carrillo, 1988). A different study corroborated similar findings: men who completed the treatment program were better educated, had better economic conditions, and had a more stable family life than the men who dropped out. In addition, the study found that the men who completed the treatment program had been in a relationship for a longer period of time, had more children with their spouse, showed more commitment, and had a better relationship with the therapist than the men who dropped out of the program (Rondeau, Brodeur, Brochu, & Lemire, 2001). Moreover, another study concluded that higher use of drugs by male barterers increased the likelihood of them dropping out of the barterer's treatment program (Faulkner, Cogan, Nolder, & Shooter, 1991).

Concerning female barterers, several research studies have offered insight into the causes of their violent behaviour. Contrary to popular belief, female barterers seem to exhibit similar behaviours as their male barterers' counterparts. A study based on female volunteers who were identified as frequently and severely physically aggressive concluded that those women were in relationships where conflict was responded to with significant amount of accusing, criticizing, threatening, blaming, name calling, etc. These actions were done at times by both partners, and at other times by each partner unilaterally, meaning only one of the partners engaged in those actions (Ridley, & Feldman, 2003). A study on

men and women arrested on domestic violence charges found that the women arrestees were more likely to be younger than their victims, and were more likely to be unemployed. In addition, their male victims were less likely to report having minor children in the home than the female victims of male arrestees (Henning and Feder, 2004).

Another study on men and women arrested for domestic violence and ordered to a batterer's treatment program found no difference in the percentage of men and women who inflicted severe to extreme injury levels on their partners. The injuries included broken bones, bruises, and knife wounds (Busch, & Rosenberg, 2004). The study found that 20% of men and 13% of women had committed at least one violent crime prior to the arrest for domestic violence, and the majority of them had criminal record. Women were found to be as violent toward non-intimates as men. Furthermore, 67% of the women appeared to be using alcohol or drugs at the time of the arrest. The same study found that almost 50% of men and women arrested for domestic violence were using methamphetamine ("speed") at the time of the arrest. Women had on the average one prior substance abuse-related arrest. Moreover, almost one-third of the women had been previously arrested for domestic violence.

Sauders (1986) conducted a study on women identified as "battered women" and who sought help from either shelters or a counselling agency, and found that seventy-five percent of those women had engaged in the past in some type of non-severe violence against their partner; about half of the women engaged in throwing something or slapping their partner; slightly more than half reported having pushed, grabbed, or shoved their partner; more than half reported having kicked, bit, or hit their partner with their fist; and about 8% admitted having beat up their partners or having used a knife or gun. Furthermore, about 12% of them admitted having threatened their partners with a gun or knife. However, about 40% of the women using severe violence against their partners reported that their use of violence was in self-defence; a third of them reported that the severe violence against their partners was fighting back. Moreover, about 30% of the women who used non-severe violence stated that they acted in self-defences, and 23% said they were fighting back.

Summarizing this section, it appears that studies on males and female barterers point to certain predictors of domestic violence: Male barterers have a more depressive mood, are hostile and dominant, and exhibit nervousness and impulsive behaviour more often than the general population. They have social deficit skills that are related to their hostility and anger. They appear to be excessively jealous and feel inadequate and unhappy with themselves. They have dependency problems with their wives and in their interpersonal relationships. Male barterers suffer from low self-esteem, but cover it with a display of arrogance. Moreover, financial problems and substance abuse appear to be significant predictors of domestic violence episodes.

Alcohol, cocaine, and methamphetamine abuse may be as high as 50% for male banterers. Accordingly, over 50% of male barterers may be under the influence of drugs or/and alcohol during the battering incident. Moreover, men who complete barterer's treatment programs are more likely to have a higher level of education, family stability, and less likely to have substance abuse problems.

Female barterers are more likely to be younger than their victims, and are more likely to be unemployed. They are more likely to be in relationships where conflict by both partners is responded to with significant amount of accusing, criticizing, threatening, blaming, name calling, etc. One in ten female barterers arrested for domestic violence is likely to have committed at least one violent crime prior to the arrest for domestic violence. In addition, a significant number of female barterers arrested for domestic violence are likely to have criminal record, and are as violent toward non-intimates as men. More than half of female barterers arrested for domestic violence are likely to be under the influence of alcohol or drugs at the time of the arrest. Furthermore, about half of them are likely to be under the influence of methamphetamine ("speed") at the time of the arrest.

Moreover, a significant number women self-identified as "battered women" have engaged in physical violence against their intimate partner, including throwing something or slapping their partner, pushing, grabbing, or shoving their partner,

kicking, biting, or hitting their partner with their fist. Furthermore, about 1 in 10 female batterers may have beat up their partners, have used, or have threatened to use a knife or gun. Overall, this literature review on female batterers points to the conclusion that women in intimate relationships are more aggressive than previously thought.

2.5 Studies on and Domestic Violence Resulting in Fatalities

Men and Women as Perpetrators

Research studies on lethal cases of domestic violence consistently show evidence of distinctive characteristics. Highly conflictual situations precede the majority of Violences (Johnson, & Hotton, 2003). Such conflictual situations involve a history of domestic violence.

A research study on female victims of partner Violence in North Carolina revealed that two thirds of the victims of partner Violence were known to have been victims of domestic violence. In addition, nearly half of the victims of domestic violence had had previous contact with law enforcement officers regarding the domestic violence (Moracco, Runyan, & Butts, 1998). Although men and women commit intimate partner Violence, Lund and Smorodinsky (2001) found in their research study on intimate partner Violence and Violence-suicide that men and women perpetrated intimate partner Violence, but only the men perpetrated intimate partner Violence-suicide. In addition, the study found that firearms played a greater role in Violence suicide than in Violence alone. Furthermore, the study found that Violence suicide was more likely when the victims were Caucasian or Latino/Hispanic than when the victims were African-American.

Concerning the reason why men kill their intimate partners, researchers have identified several reasons as to why men engage in such destructive behaviours. According to such research, men are often motivated by jealousy, particularly in an estranged intimate relationship. Men are more likely to kill their intimate ex-

partners in their own homes. They are also more likely to target friends and new dating partners of the victim. In addition, extreme attempts to control the victim's contacts with others, even in death, can be indicated by the high rate of suicide (Johnson, & Hotton, 2003).

Stalking seems to precede domestic violence. A research study found that 76% of women killed by an intimate partner and 85% of women whose intimate partners attempted to kill them had experienced stalking during the twelve months preceding the violence or the attempted violence (McFarlane et al., 1999).

Assertion of control by men over women, and the response of men to women's autonomy in intimate relationships, has also been explained as compelling factors of why men kill their intimate female partners. Women who have greater latitude to stay or leave the relationship, such as unmarried women, may increase the motivation of men to engage in domestic violence against the female intimate in an effort to prevent her from leaving, or as a form of retaliation against the abandonment (Browne, & Williams, 1993).

Campbell, et al. (2003) concluded in their study that male barterers owning a gun were much more likely to use the gun in the worst incidents of domestic violence, and in some cases, in the actual murder of their female intimate partners. The researchers also identified lack of employment by the male barterers as a significant risk, increasing the risk of intimate partner violence 4fold compared to the male barterers who were employed.

A research study involving partner violence-suicide involving female violence victims found that in ninety-five percents of the violence or suicides a firearm was used. The same study found that more than half of the violence-suicides were perpetrated in front of others, and most of the witnesses were family members of the violence victim. In addition, family members of the victim were most likely to be injured in cases where other people besides the primary victim were injured (Morton et al., 1998).

Daly and Wilson (1988) contended that domestic violence is fuelled by male

sexual proprietariness. These researchers asserted that:

Such Violences are best interpreted as the dysfunctional extreme manifestations of violent inclinations whose lesser expressions are effective in coercion, for although uxoricide [the murder of a wife by her husband] may seldom serve the interest of the killer, it is far from clear that the same can be said of sub lethal wife abuse" (Wilson, & Daly, 1993, p. 281).

In addition to research studies that attempt to identify why males kill their intimate partners, the reasons why women kill their intimate partners have been explored by several research studies, as well. In a study to examine how unrestricted unilateral divorce laws influenced the prevalence of spousal Violences in the U.S., Dee (2003) concluded that the unintended effect of those laws was the significant increase of the number of husbands killed by their wives. Dee (2003) described unilateral divorce as the dissolution of marriage without the mutual consent of the husband and wife. The research study concluded that unilateral divorce laws increased the spousal murders of husbands by approximately 21 %. This study found an increase in murdered husbands in states where marital property laws favoured husbands over wives. The author indicated that economic deprivation of wives was an essential determinant of the increase in Violences committed by wives against husbands. The author concluded that the same laws had a statistically significant effect on husbands killing wives.

Another research study compared incarcerated self-identified battered *women* who killed/seriously assaulted their abusers and self-identified battered women incarcerated for other offenses. Over 75% of the women from both groups reported having been beaten and 60% reported having) been sexually assaulted by their partners. The majority of the women reported loving sustained serious injuries as a result of the violence, including head injuries, broken bones, and black eyes. In addition, almost one-half of the women from both groups reported having experienced abuse during childhood, and reported having witnessed inter-parental violence. The women who killed/seriously assaulted their partners were more likely to believe that their lives were in danger.

Concerning substance abuse, both groups of incarcerated self-identified) bartered women reported high rates of substance abuse, but the women incarcerated for other offenses had higher drug abuse rate than the women incarcerated for killing/seriously assaulting their partner. Overall, approximately 25% of women in both groups reported alcohol abuse, and about 38% reported drug use. Furthermore, 80% of the women self-identified as bartered and who killed/seriously assaulted their partners had no previous arrest record, but 57% of the women self-identified as battered and incarcerated for other offenses had previous arrests. Moreover, the findings did not support the assumption that the self-identified battered women evidenced learned helplessness, or the inability to perceive alternatives to lessen the danger, seek help, or attempt to escape. According to the study, the majority of women took steps to lessen the danger or escape, including calling the police, seeking protective orders, filing charges, or filing for divorce/separation. However, the women voiced dissatisfaction with police responsiveness (O' Keefe, 1997).

In summary, studies on men and women who kill their intimate partners evidence interesting points. A significant number of female victims of IPH are likely to have been known as victims of domestic violence prior to the Violence, and a significant number may have had previous contact with law enforcement officers regarding the domestic violence. It appears that men are more likely to perpetrate Violence-suicide, and their motivation to kill their intimate partner includes jealousy. Men stalking their intimate partner often precede the Violence, and they tend to kill their intimate partner at the partner's residence. Furthermore, men may kill as a form of retaliation for having been abandoned by their intimate partner. Moreover, firearms seem to be a weapon of choice for both men and women.

Women kill their intimate partners for a variety of reasons. They may have killed in self-defence, or they may have done it as a response to being subjected to domestic violence by their male intimates. Economic deprivation of wives may be a determinant in the increase of Violence against their husbands. In addition, women who kill their intimate partner are likely to have a lower incidence of drug and alcohol abuse history in comparison to women who only

batter their intimate partners. A woman with substance abuse may batter her intimate partner, but lesser substance abuse problems are associated with fatal attacks.

This literature review included an exploration of four theoretical views on the possible causes for the violence, and explored the characteristics of male and female barterers. Furthermore, the characteristics of male and female perpetrators of intimate partner Violence (IPV) were also explored. Paradoxically, the review of the theoretical views on domestic violence reveals that researchers do not agree on the reasons of why individuals perpetrate domestic violence. The apparent lack of consensus makes it even more necessary to continue searching for answers to such societal malady. Research studies, such as this, help close the bridge between research and practice. The following section will focus on this study's hypotheses and actual research results and findings.

Domestic Abuse Stereotype

From researching domestic abuse it is evident that the stereotypes of victims are that of women being abused by their male partners. This is apparent from the websites available showing support services for victims of domestic abuse. There are only two charities in England and Wales which are for men specifically who help with male victims of domestic abuse. As the stereotype is that of female victims, there is not much academic research specifically aimed at male victims, and for this reason, this piece of research will focus on the male victims of domestic abuse.

It is first necessary to look at the reasons that women and not men are considered the victims of domestic abuse. The best place to start is the research conducted by Ann Grady; this is the only piece of academic research the researcher found which focuses solely on male victims of domestic abuse. Grady discusses in great detail the reasons why feminism has resulted in the stereotype of the domestic violence victim being female. She discusses the basic principles of the feminist study as regarding the gendered structure of society as the cause of female oppression, and states:

"It is thus evident that core feminist principles are seen to have specific application to domestic violence research. Feminists view the gendered structure of society as an instrumental facilitator of violence against women. Men are the holders of public and private power, which creates a subordinate underclass of women. By holding this power they exercise 'social control' over women, which at its extreme is expressed using violence, especially within the home." (Grady, A. cited in Hoyle, C. & Young, R. 2002: 79)

As the feminist perspective on domestic abuse has been so strong in recent years this has therefore meant that male victims have subsequently been deselected from any sample groups and "accordingly, one can assert that the feminist analysis of domestic violence is gender-biased, and its findings will reflect such a bias." (Ibid, 80) Grady discusses other writers research which has left out the occurrence of the male victim, she states that many researchers do this due to past research which shows women are the majority of victims but she also says that "Some writers do not even bother to justify their subject group, clearly implying they see domestic violence to be a female issue." (Ibid, 81) Grady, however does say that there is an exception to this and that is the research of analysed police records, as these are measured in a more quantitative fashion, it shows a more rounded picture of the extent of domestic violence. However one problem with this is that many male victims don't report their abuse to police due to the stigma attached. Although this will be discussed in more detail further on, it implies that police records may not be as reliable as originally thought due to the lack of reporting by male victims. Grady concludes her criticisms of the feminist method by stating:

"This stereotype perpetuates a social perception of domestic violence as an offence committed by men against women. The application of this stereotype is at its greatest within domestic violence response agencies, as they have been most directly informed by the feminist analyses of domestic violence.

Indeed, the majority, such as refuges and help lines, have been established as a direct result of the need to support 'battered women' identified within research." (Ibid, 81-82)

Similarly to Grady, the researcher has also found that in academic textbooks and research, the male victim is not mentioned at all. For example in the text book *Criminology* by Stephen Jones, there is a chapter about violent and aggressive offences, in which there is a sub-chapter about spouse or partner abuse. From the title 'spouse or partner abuse' it would seem that the content would be gender neutral but it is not, and discusses the feminist view briefly.

"In Britain, violence in the home is generally referred to as domestic violence; although some feminist writers argue that the term 'domestic' is misleading, as it implies that the private nature of the abuse is more important than its gendered nature." (Jones, S. 2006: 435)

This suggests that Jones agrees with the stereotype of domestic abuse to be about gender and this is supported by the fact that he doesn't discuss male victims in his chapter on violent offences.

The article by David Hughes found on the 'Manorma' website, also supports the view of Grady where feminism has played a part in the stereotypical view of the domestic violence victim. Hughes discusses the case of Erin Pizzey the feminist who opened the first women's refuge in 1971. Pizzey wrote a book *Prone to Violence*, which was censored in England for over 20 years due to the opinions expressed in it. In Pizzey's book she claimed, "Of the first 100 women who entered the refuge, 64 of them were as violent, or more violent, than the men they were allegedly running away from." (Hughes, D)

As Pizzey was a feminist herself, she faced problems from fellow feminists for discussing the equal culpability between men and women with the issue of domestic abuse, and this was not well received by other feminists, hence the censorship of *Prone to Violence*. The stereotype of domestic violence victims being female is also exacerbated by media influences. The media will often run stories about female victims, and campaigns such as the recent campaign by women's aid, will only focus on female victims. The recent campaign uses "famous female faces, made up to show the physical effects of domestic violence" This is a very effective campaign because it dramatically shows the

physical marks domestic abuse can cause, and it is depicted on celebrity faces that the public like and can relate to. The problem is, it only depicts women, and this will encourage the public to still consider the stereotypical view that women are the only victims of domestic abuse.

Such charities, which help female victims of domestic abuse, also dominate the awareness of domestic abuse. Not only do they launch television campaigns such as the one mentioned above, but they also provide help for female victims, and these to be very widely publicised. There are posters and leaflets in police stations and other public places such as libraries, in which there are few to raise awareness of male victims of domestic abuse. The researcher found a leaflet; in a local library which was publicising "Wirral's only dedicated domestic abuse drop-in centre" (Zero Centre Leaflet) through reading the leaflet, the researcher found that it gave a definition of domestic abuse. It states:

"Domestic Abuse refers to the physical, emotional, sexual, financial or social abuse of one person by someone they know." (Zero Centre Leaflet) The researcher thought this was a good and relevant definition, as it didn't discriminate against gender.

However reading on it says: "It can affect anyone regardless of age, class, social status, education, ethnicity, or sexual orientation." (Zero Centre Leaflet)

This seems to include anyone except different sexes; it doesn't state that men also can be the victims of domestic abuse. As there are few leaflets such as this one to help male victims of domestic abuse, it can leave them feeling more alone and like they have no one to turn to for support and assistance.

Many male victims of domestic abuse don't realise they are victims again due to the stereotype as they also believe that women are the only victims of this form of abuse. The researcher did find one leaflet which is specifically designed for male victims of domestic abuse; however this was taken from the Men's Aid website and not found in a public place like the previous one. It gives good advice to men who are suffering effects of domestic abuse, including

some practical advice and the Men's Aid help line number. This leaflet would provide very useful for men who are victims of domestic abuse; however it would be more useful if the leaflet was more widely available in public places such as police stations and doctor's surgery's etc.

Many of the news articles used for this research also support the view that domestic violence is a crime of men against women, not the other way around. For example two articles began by giving information about the domestic abuse, which was suffered. They then later continued to state that the abused was in fact a man. One of the articles was written by a male victim of domestic abuse, Daniel Hoste (Daniel Hoste's a pseudonym). Hoste Creates a picture of the abuse suffered, describing being punched and strangled, for the simple reason of leaving a door open. Then Hoste asks the reader to imagine that the attacker was not a stranger but in fact someone who you love. In the second paragraph Hoste says: "The emotional abuse was much worse: the physical marks have healed; my mental scars will never go away. The other thing worth mentioning is that I'm a man." (Hoste, D. 2002)

This is done by the writer to shock the reader, by playing up to the stereotype that domestic abuse only happens to, women. It begins by getting the emotions of the reader aroused and then shocks them by announcing his sex. This seems to make the article seem much worse as the language and descriptions are graphic, as a reader you picture a woman writing it and experiencing it.

Similarly to the article by Hoste, another article found on the Canada.com website starts describing the abuse before naming the victim as a man. "Terry is like any other spouse who has suffered physical abuse at a partner's hands. The shame, the stigma, the sticking it out in the hopes that things will change - all of these are part of Terry's experience ... Terry is not his real name. Yes, you just read a masculine pronoun." (Hatherly, J: 2006)

Again this has been done to shock the reader, as the stereotypical view is that the woman is the victim of domestic abuse. Not only is there a stereotype that women are the victims of domestic abuse, not men. There is also a stereotype

that male victims are small, weedy men who are unable to protect themselves. However from the research conducted, this is not necessarily the case, in a lot of cases this is in fact the opposite.

A lot of physically strong men, that society wouldn't expect to be victims, in fact are. A news article from BBC London, discusses the case of one man, George Rolph, who was on the receiving end of domestic abuse. The article begins by describing George as "6ft 4in. He weighs in at 14 stone and is a trained karate instructor." (bbc.co.uk) this shows that the common misconception that male victims are weak is untrue, however as it is a news article; this could just be used to grab the public attention.

Although this isn't the only article where the physical attributes of both partners are discussed. For example, the article discussed previously written by Daniel Hoste describes how he is 6ft 1" and his abuser was a petite 5ft 4". The physical attributes of those involved are also found in the article from New! Magazine. This article is from the perspective of a female abuser, and is about a woman Sarah Jordan, who abused two of her husbands. In this article, Jordan states, "Both my first and third husbands were over 6ft tall, and towered over my 5ft-5in frame." (Jordan, S. 2006: 60)

The study conducted by Grady fits in well with the perception that male victims are seen as small 'weedy men. In her study, Grady interviewed police officers about domestic violence incidents. Grady used non-gendered language, when discussing incidents, to see what the police officers would interpret the situation to be about. "The purpose of the interviews was to identify, first, any explicit reliance upon a male-on-female stereotype." (Grady, A. 2002: 85)

Grady found from her research that the police rely upon the male-on-female stereotype of domestic violence. As Grady found that most police officers rely on the male-on-female stereotype, she called into question the validity of police statistics as many of them were not going into occurrences open-minded.

However, when officers were asked if they had encountered female-on-male domestic abuse, Grady found that: "Ten of the 17 appeared to operate upon a

stereotype of female-on-male abuse ... For instance P14 assumed that 'a small stature man, very thin and about seven stone, wet through, is your typical male victim ... A surprising aspect of this part of the interview was the humour that some officers attached to the concept of female-on-male abuse. The immediate reaction of two officers to being asked about male victims was to laugh." (Ibid 90-91)

Some of the comments Grady's participants said were completely the opposite of what the researcher found. Many of the victims the researcher read about were not small men, but in fact larger and physically stronger than the female who was abusing them. Grady's comments on stereotypes of domestic abuse seem apt to describe the stereotypes the researcher has come across whilst researching domestic violence. "It appears that a domestic violence stereotype exists in two forms: the stereotype of male-on-female abuse ... and the disbelieving comedic stereotype of female-on-male violence." (Ibid 91)

Occurrence of domestic abuse against men

There are conflicting facts and figures about the occurrence of domestic abuse against men, but it has come to be known more recently that men and women are equally capable of being the victims of violence at the hands of a partner. For example an interview with Sarah Jordan, as mentioned previously, conducted on ITV's *This Morning* programme; the presenter says that their own *This Morning* survey found that 1 in 6 men are the victims of domestic abuse, and that also 30 men die a year as a result of domestic abuse. This is supported by an article printed in The Independent which states that "1 in 6 men are victims of domestic violence" (Verkaik, R. 2003: 9) However, the article in New! Magazine states that "according to the 2004 British Crime Survey, a fifth of all reported domestic violence is against men." (Jordan, S. 2006: 60) The facts in the different articles are often conflicting and can be confusing in knowing the true extend of female-on-male domestic abuse. However this could be due to the lack of academic research in this area. The television documentary '*Hidden Lives: Battered Men*' which was screened on channel 5, 30th October 2006, used some statistics from the British Crime Survey to

support the extent of violence committed by females against their male partners. This documentary stated that 22 per cent of domestic violence victims are men and that only 19 per cent of these report the abuse they have suffered. Although this documentary gives some facts from a reliable source it doesn't give the full details of where the facts were taken from, such as the date.

A different article by the Daily Mail claims that men are "at greatest risk of domestic violence" (McCullagh, A. 2006: 17) and that more men report domestic violence to their doctor. However dissimilarly to other articles, this one states where the source has come from. The information in this article was taken from a study conducted by Trinity College in Dublin, where they found that "52 per cent of men and 43 per cent of women attending their family doctors have experienced domestic violence." (Ibid)

Probably the most reliable source of information, which discusses the occurrence of domestic violence, is study 191 conducted by the Home Office in 1999. This study has been used for examples of violence in both the domestic abuse leaflet provided by *Men's aid* and in David Hughes' article. This study looks at the findings from the British Crime survey. Its main findings were that: "4.2% of women and 4.2% of men said they had been physically assaulted by a current or former partner in the past year." (Mirrlees-Black, C. 1999: vii)

This would seem most accurate as the British crime survey includes crimes, which haven't been reported or recorded, and many domestic crimes often go unreported. It also shows that the crime of domestic violence doesn't discriminate against gender.

Reason for female violence

Some of the research found discusses reasons why women commit domestic violence. As Grady mentioned in her research, feminism and feminist research has provided the foundation for domestic violence study, and it is argued that this is the reason why the stereotype of domestic violence stands as it does today. "The only conclusion to be reached by a feminist analysis of domestic violence is that men are aggressors. Even when it is accepted that women are

violent, this is explained by arguments of self-defence." (Grady, A. 2002: 80)

Although it may be true that some women resort to acts of violence in self-defence, there is little to support this theory. Dr. Martin S. Fiebert is a professor in America and has done research into the reasons women commit acts of domestic abuse. Fiebert claims that: "There is no support in the present data for the hypothesis that women use violence only in self defence. Three common reasons women give for male abuse is: to resolve the argument; to respond to family crisis; and to *stop him bothering me.*" (Corry, C. E., Fiebert, M. S., Pizzey, E. 2002) One of the reasons that are given for any form of abuse is that the person has a history of abusive relationships. On the *Hidden Lives* documentary there was a psychologist who commented on the reasons why women sometimes abuse their male partners. She said that "violent women have a history of violent abuse and they act like this because of a sense of insecurity and a lack of control." (Hidden Lives, 2006) However this explanation is not limited to female abuse and can be used to describe abuse committed by males and females.

Many of the news articles researched did not go into much detail about domestic abuse and only one gave any sort of reason for the woman's abuse. This is the article by David Hughes who doesn't have any positive proof as to the reasons why his girlfriend abused him but he suspected that she had been in an abusive relationship in the past. "I'm still working out what happened for her to have such rage: genes, ex-boyfriends, an abusive caregiver or a combination of these?" (Hughes, 0.2002)

As a result of his abuse, Hughes has visited counsellors, to which one asked him, "I wonder who she was punching when she hit you?" (Ibid). The interesting thing with this article is that, when Hughes began reading about abusive relationships, after his own, he found that many abusers have personality disorders, particularly borderline personality disorders (BPD). "When I looked at the checklist of nine characteristics of BPD, of which five have to be present for the condition to be diagnosed, I emphatically ticked eight." (Ibid)

The interview with Sarah Jordan conducted on *This Morning* also touches on the reasons why she, herself committed acts of domestic abuse. Jordan claims that she was bullied as a child and she used to have emotional outbursts when she was young, as she didn't know how to express her emotions in the correct manner. Jordan thought that when she was abusing her husbands she thought it was all part of having a row, and she believed this was just a part of married life.

There has been some research conducted by Dr. Martin S. Fiebert and Denis, M. Gonzalez, which looks at the reasons why women abuse their male partners. A review of Fiebert's work by Hoff, B., H. which appears on the battered men website states that: "In a lot of the literature, we read that women committing domestic violence are acting in self-defence, against physical assault or against verbal abusiveness. Men, we are told, use domestic violence to control the relationship. Fiebert and Gonzalez' data seem to refute that notion." (Hoft, B., H. 1999)

In his research Fiebert found that the reasons for initiating assaults on their male partners were rarely because they were being abusive. The results found that 46% of women gave the reason that their partner wasn't being sensitive to their needs, 44% did it to gain their partners attention, and 43% did it because their partner was not listening to them. These figures would suggest that women, similarly to men, abuse their partners in order to control the relationship.

Fiebert also looked at the deeper reasons that women abused their male partners, and found the most common beliefs by the respondents was that they believed men can readily protect themselves and that they did not fear retaliation because most men are trained not to hit a woman. This research supports the view of Sarah Jordan, as she didn't believe she was hurting her husbands when she was being abusive towards them.

There has also been another study conducted by Fiebert, called *controlling domestic violence against men*. In this, Fiebert again looks at the reasons why

women abuse their male partners. This research again refutes the notion that women assault their male partners for reasons of self-defence. As well as looking at the previous research conducted by Fiebert and Gonzales, this research looks at others, which also try to explain the reasons behind female domestic abuse. Firstly they look at two Australian studies by Sarantakos (1998. 1999), which show: "The three most common reasons women gave for abuse of their male partners were: To resolve the argument; to respond to family crisis; and *to stop him bothering me!*" (Sarantakos (198. 1999) cited in Corry, C., E., Fiebert, M., S., Pizzey, E. 2002: 2)

This study also looks at results from an English study conducted by Carrado et al in 1996. This study suggested that 80% of assaults by wives on their husbands were for reasons other than self-defence. These results all confirm that the typical view that women act violent in self-defence simply isn't true.

They also confirm what Erin Pizzey wrote about in her book *Prone to Violence* in 1971, that women are just as violent as men. This research by Corry, Fiebert and Pizzey also looks at dangerous behaviour patterns which they claim are female archetypes which predict their violent behaviour. The first of which is Pizzey's notion of violent prone women. They state that; "A violence prone woman is a woman who, while complaining that she is the innocent victim of the malice and aggression of all other relationships in her life, is in fact a victim of her own violence and aggression." (Ibid: 3)

Other forms of dangerous behaviour patterns, which Fiebert et al discuss, are being abused as a child, which has been mentioned previously as having been in abusive relationships in the past. Other reasons could be that the women have drug or alcohol problems, eating disorders or borderline personality disorder (BPD), which has also been mentioned previously. Ultimately all the research that has been found tends to show that self-defence is not the main reason for women abusing their male partners. This would therefore show that the feminist theory of domestic violence is incorrect.

Help available for male victims of domestic abuse

From the research conducted for this study it has been found that there is not much help available for male victims of domestic abuse. This has been shown from the amount of websites devoted to male victims of abuse and the amount of advertisements which shows the effects of the abuse, as noted above. When Erin Pizzey set up the first hostel for female victims of domestic abuse she also wanted to set up hostel places for men, because she realised at that time there was a problem for both sexes' not just women. However at this time this objective was not supported. "Erin says: 'As soon as I opened the first refuge for women in Chiswick I said I need a home for men. But I couldn't raise a penny for men.'" (Pizzey, E. cited in bbc.co.uk) Even now, 36 years later there are "only about six or seven hostel places for them in the whole of England and Wales." (Carson, E. 2007: bbc.co.uk)

Due to the lack of services for male victims of domestic abuse, this could be another reason as to why it is not reported or publicised as much. As women's refuges opened over 30 years ago, this is where men's refuges are now starting, and effectively they are 30 years behind. In this article by Emma Carson there is a quote from a Men's Aid representative who states: "I'm trying to find places for men and it's almost impossibility - I've had men sleeping in their cars, on their relations' floors, staying with friends because there's nowhere to go." (Ibid)

In the article written by Daniel Hoste, he also claims to have slept in his car due to the abuse he suffered from his girlfriend. Hatherly recognises that there is not much difference between the occurrences of domestic abuse regardless of gender. However, she also recognises that the services available are lacking equality. "While the ratio of male-to-female victims is much closer than commonly believed, the availability of support services is lopsided." (Hatherly, J. 2006: Canada.com) Although this is a Canadian, it shows that the issue is worldwide not just in the UK.

In a survey conducted by the charity *Mankind* they found that there was little help available from male victims of domestic abuse. One participant of the

survey said that they had rung women's aid but they wouldn't help as he was a man and they could also not recommend anyone else for him to talk to. This survey looks briefly at the effects the Safety and Justice White paper has on male victims and it finds: "The absence of refuges or safe house means that the father and children suffer in silence until the inevitable breakup of the family when an abusive mother will be given custody of the children." (The Mankind Initiative, 2003: 3)

The Mankind initiative has helped to set up hostel places for male victims of domestic abuse, however these hostel places are only in the south west of England and Wales and means that there is no help for people living in the north of England. Again the two main charities which have been set up to help male victims of domestic abuse, Mankind and Men's Aid are based in Somerset and Milton Keynes, respectively. Although they do both offer national help lines, which can give advice to male victims all over England. Men's Aid also run a drop in centre, but unfortunately this is only in Milton Keynes and would be more beneficial to other victims if they were in cities nationally. Although this problem is due to lack of funding and awareness, which the charities are aiming to combat to achieve change.

Support from public services

From the research conducted so far, it is evident that the support male victims receive from public services is inadequate and lopsided. Many men found that police who didn't believe them to be the victims of domestic abuse had laughed at them. This could be due to the fact that the stereotype is that the men are the aggressors and the women are the victims. There has been some research into the support male victims have received from public services but firstly, the researcher will look at the evidence of lack of support from news articles and personal accounts. The documentary, Hidden Lives, included interviews with victims of domestic abuse and they all had the common view that the police and social services didn't do much to help them. One victim was told by the police that there was no proof of the abuse so they could do nothing to help. This particular victim then resorted to secretly recording the attacks on his mobile

phone.

In Emma Carson's article for BBC news, she looked at the way men were treated by public services, such as the police. Carson found that the police did, not believe one man she interviewed, they didn't interview him and this led him to doubt himself about the abuse. When another man Carson spoke to, named Robin, reported the abuse to the police. Their response to him was: "She threw a cup at you - why don't you just learn to duck?" (Carson, E. 2007: bbc.co.uk)

Robin also faced problems from his workplace and at hospital. During his stay at hospital due to his injuries he was labelled a battered husband on his hospital notes this left him feeling humiliated, and when Robin reported his abuse to a management colleague, he was told not to tell anyone else at work or else he faced losing his job.

The domestic abuse leaflet provided by the Men's Aid charity acknowledges that the public services do little to help, and this is shown by the practical advice given. In this section of the leaflet, the advice to victims is to: "Keep a diary of all events including times and dates. Report any injuries to your doctor and give details of how you came by them. Get photos of any injury, close up and full body." (Men's Aid) Although the charity doesn't admit that the public services are un-willing to help, this advice shows that it is necessary for victims to gain proof of the attacks so that they have the evidence if they need it.

The research conducted by The Mankind Initiative, there are a lot of views and opinions by victims about the help, or lack thereof they received from the public services. In the first section of this research there is a question asking why they didn't report the incidents of domestic abuse to the public services. Some of the responses included "I have reported it in the past to police etc. but never taken seriously. Once told 'you're a man - take it like a man'." (Mankind, 2003: 7) This shows that the police don't believe the male victims and even if they do, they are not willing to take them seriously and think men should just put up with the abuse because that is what a man is meant to do.

The second part of this research by The Mankind Initiative is a survey, which

was conducted as part of a dissertation. The questions ask what help the victims had received from the police domestic violence unit. Some answers state that they had been laughed at when they reported the abuse. Another victim claimed that when he reported the abuse on one occasion it was him who was removed from the house.

Another question in this research asked what other agencies the victims sought help from. Two of the victims stated that they had sought help from their GP but they had not believed them. One victim also claimed that they had reported the abuse to the social services and they had only believed the woman's version of events.

The other research, which has looked into stereotypes of domestic violence, is that by Ann Grady mentioned above. In this research, Grady found that police officers often assumed that it was the female who was the victim in the assaults. In this research Grady: "Conducted an assessment of over 6,000 domestic incidents reported to three divisional domestic violence units in a large metropolitan Police force. [She] also interviewed both uniformed officers, and officers in the domestic violence units ... the interview took the officers through the process of dealing with a domestic incident. .. non-gendered language was used in the questions when asking about victims or offenders." (Grady, A. 2002: 85)

Grady found that the data recorded of the attack, when it is called in, does not necessarily equip the officers to act upon a stereotypical perception of the incidents they are dealing with. Many officers interviewed commented that updates entered by the communications officer were inaccurate and this therefore led them to assuming the stereotypical view of events. Grady found that the officers interviewed had a comedy image of male victims. As mentioned previously, when discussing female-on-male domestic abuse in her interviews, two of the officers' immediate response was to laugh. If this is the response Grady found, it is likely that men often face this response when reporting the abuse. To face this reaction when reporting abuse could lead to them doubting themselves and reluctant to report the abuse again. This

therefore means that any figures we may receive from police statistics will be unrealistic due to the lack of reporting because of the response male victim's fear. Grady also found that eleven of 17 officers would remove the male from the premises because they presumed the woman should care for the children and that a man was more likely to pose a greater future threat. Grady discusses the effect this has on the male stating, "It is quite clear that if the male is arrested, albeit for breach of the peace, or 'voluntarily' leaves the premises, the domestic violence officers will identify him as the offender and the female as the victim ... Consequently, a domestic dispute that involved no obvious violence and had no obvious victim is likely to be defined as male-on-female abuse. Moreover, there is the possibility that the male is in fact a victim, but because it is more practical for him to leave, he is labelled as the offender." (Ibid: 94)

Grady's study has shown that the responses from the police are likely to affect whether men report the abuse or not and the "reliance by the police upon a male-on-female stereotype of domestic violence call[s] into question the validity of police statistics" (Ibid: 95) Grady also mentions the British crime survey in her conclusion, as the reasons men don't report the violence is because they didn't believe the matter to be serious enough or they didn't think they would be taken seriously by the police.

Ultimately there appears to be a stigma surrounding male victims of domestic abuse. The reason for this could be due to the social stereotype. Men are not willing to admit to the fact they were abused by their female partners. This could be due to society's perception that men should be the strong ones while women should be the opposite. Men may not want to admit that this is not the case, this could be due to male ego or because the rest of society also believe this, and the view they may then have upon the male 'victim'. This was shown in the documentary, *Hidden Lives*, because many of the men interviewed had their faces blocked out, and their voices distorted so they were not recognisable. This was also the case on the *This Morning* interview, as they had a male caller who discussed his abuse but didn't give his name and had his voice distorted.

Similarly the article for the guardian, which is written by a victim of domestic abuse, has a pseudonym presumably because he doesn't want to be recognised as a victim of domestic abuse. In other news articles, such as the ones written by Emma Carson and Joanne Hatherly, the men are only named by their first names.

In the article which is written by Sarah Jordan, who abused two of her husbands, there are pictures of her with her husbands, yet the men's faces are distorted and their names are also changed.

Literature Review Conclusion

Although the literature review has found some common themes and interesting occurrences which have influenced this research, it is necessary to note that much of the literature is from unreliable resources such as newspapers and magazines. Although these are not as reliable as academic research, they prove that there is not much research conducted in this field and that more should be done to tackle the social issue of domestic abuse. And how it affects public administration values and the quality of life.

Theories

Feminist Theories: Female Emancipation

It would have been better if these additional theories discussed how unstable families or individuals cannot perform well in the public institutions.

It has been suggested by some theoretical writers that the increase of involvement of women in crime is due to the female 'emancipation' which has been taking place over the past thirty to forty years. It has been argued that as women have now become more free and equal in society, and are less controlled, they have become able to act more like men and this therefore explains why female crime rates have increased. Freda Alder has discussed this issue in her book, *Sisters in Crime* (1975) (Jones, S. 2006: 323)

"Alder suggested that differences in rates of male and female crime were formerly attributable to the different roles each sex had to play. With the

breakdown of those distinctions, women started to allow their competitive instincts to surface and began to commit crimes that used to be associated with men, such as assaults and robbery."(Ibid: 324)

The theory of female emancipation could be valid to explain the crime of domestic abuse. If, because women are now more socially 'free' then they may start to act how they believe men act, and therefore this can result in them being violent and aggressive. However it doesn't explain this for women who don't abuse their male partners. It also puts men into a stereotype that all men are aggressive and violent when this clearly isn't the case. "If these views are valid, the female crime rate should have been rising since the 1960s, when the women's movement started to become more influential." (Ibid)

It doesn't explain female crime, which occurred previous to the 1960s. It is possible that women have been abusing their male partners for as long as men have been to women; it is just that abuse from females hasn't become more recognised until recent years due to the small amount of research in this area, and the few brave men who have talked about their abuse in recent years.

Learning theories

Learning theories have been attempting to explain criminal behaviour for some time, although originally used for explaining male behaviour they can also be used to explain female behaviour. The first theorist in this field was Edwin Sutherland with *The Professional Thief* (1937) (Burke, R. H. 2005:86) although this research was based on robbery and not domestic abuse, Sutherland found that thieves were restricted in their physical and social contacts to association with like-minded others. (Ibid) It was here that Sutherland coined the term 'differential association' When Sutherland returned to his theory in 1947, he argued that:

"Criminal behaviour occurs when individuals acquire sufficient sentiments in favour of law violation to outweigh their association with non-criminal tendencies. Those associations or contacts that have the greatest impact are those that are frequent, early in point of origin or the most intense." (Ibid)

What this means is that people who commit crime learn from other people who they have most contact with, such as family or friends. The longer time they spend with criminal people, the more they will learn their behaviour.

Learning theories have been applied to violent crime, and crimes of domestic abuse. Although they have mainly been applied to male perpetrators, they can also be applied to females. This is also supported by research conducted by Fiebert as mentioned above, that women have been involved in abusive relationships in the past and this is therefore why they act abusive in further relationships.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

The methodology section of the research aimed to tell the reader how the study was conducted. It was first necessary to discuss the research design to show where the idea for the research came from. The second section was to discuss how the sample population was selected and then how the method of the study was proposed. The strengths and weaknesses of the study were discussed so that provisions can be put in place to make the research as valid as possible. Finally the ethical issues involved in the study were discussed, to ensure protection of the participants.

3.1 Research Design

According to Burger et al (1988:44), He believes that it is a systematic approach that allows the researcher to use various methods in research in order to come up with recommendations. In this case, a cross-section type of research will be used since it accepts manifold methodologies including qualitative and quantitative methods which complement one another

Although both qualitative and quantitative methods were used, the researcher depended mostly on the qualitative method. This was because of the issues under the study such as dimensions of domestic violence in families, the impacts of domestic violence, the contribution of the government and other organizations in the fight against domestic violence. Such issues could not have been examined using quantitative method rather qualitative method which was found to be the best solution by the researcher.

This research took a form, similarly to the survey conducted by The Mankind Initiative. The questions focused on the provisions available to both male and female victims of domestic abuse. This research aimed to discover what the victims' treatment was from the public services and their views of the provisions available. As much of the literature review has found, there aren't many

provisions for men and they are often treated inadequately by the public services, especially the police. This research proposed that male victims do not receive satisfactory aid from the public services and this is what the research hoped to prove true. Similarly to the Mankind survey, this piece of research consisted of both qualitative and quantitative data.

Due to the nature of the research and the time scale and funding available to the researcher, the research was conducted using solely questionnaires. This was because it was quick and easy to gain a response, and as interviews can be time consuming, participants may be more inclined to answer questions in the form of a questionnaire. Also, as the nature of the research is sensitive, many participants would benefit from a questionnaire as it can give them full anonymity.

3.2 Data sources

The researcher used both primary and secondary data sources. Primary sources of data collection were those which directly involved data collection from the field through self administered questioners, face-to-face interviews and direct observation while Secondary sources were mainly library research and analysis of related documents like the Uganda Districts information handbook, review of the printed on the media on the domestic violence.

3.2.1 Observation

Part of the data collected was through direct observation. Observation was used because it helps the researcher to watch and note down the phenomenon as it occurs at the scene (Ram Ahuja, 2001:239). Lindzay (175:360) reveals that observation helps the researcher to select, provoke, record and encode behaviour of the concerned phenomenon. Besides that, Champion (1976:332) reveals that observation captures human conduct as it actually happens. In this, issues that were observed during the study included scars of individual women, children or men due to domestic violence.

3.2.2 Questionnaires

These are structured set of questions delivered to the respondents by the researchers. These were used because they are cost effective and are easy to administer (Ram Ahuja, 2001:193-914). Besides that, Black and Champion (1976:379) assert that they are appropriate tools for data collection yet Singleton and Straits (1999:259), Selltiz et al (1976:34) and Sarantakos (1998:224) agree that questionnaires save time and give the respondents convenience in answering and giving right information.

The study aimed to discover how male victims of domestic abuse were treated by the public services when they reported their abuse. The study also aimed to discover if the respondents believe there to be enough services available to them and enough publicity about the extent of female-on-male domestic abuse.

The study was conducted using a questionnaire of 19 questions. Thirteen of which were closed questions and the remaining six were open-ended. The first four questions were to gain an image of the type of abuse each respondent suffered while the remaining 15 aim to discover the way the men were treated by the public services.

3.2.3 Interviewing

Formal interviews for the key informants with preset guiding questions were carried out and the responses recorded in a standardized form. These were conducted by the researcher for a specific purpose in relation to the topic (Lindzay, 1968:527) of domestic violence in families.

3.3 Library Research

The researcher carried out appropriate literature review to understand the concepts of the subject matter that justified the background information and vibrant literature. Information was obtained and reviewed from Kampala International University library and Social Research Centre Library of Mbarara University.

3.4 The study area and population

The study area was Kapeke Sub County Kiboga District. It is located in Western Uganda. The research was carried out onto women, men and children in various families. The local councils, religious leaders and the elders in Kapeke Sub County Kiboga District were also interviewed as key informants

3.5 Sample size and sampling techniques

The size of the sample was 150 families in Kapeke Sub County Kiboga District. Purposive sampling technique was used to reach to the respondents. This is because it directs the researcher to respondents with useful information of the study.

3.5.1 Design sampling

The sampling method that was used in the research is snowballing. This is mainly due to the way in which the research was conducted. The reason for this is because it is the easiest, most effective way to gain a study population, and as the research topic is sensitive, snowballing is an ideal sampling method.

"Snowball sampling is a form of convenience sample ... with this approach to sampling; the researcher makes initial contact with a small group of people who are relevant to the research topic and then uses these to establish contacts with others." (Bryman, A. 2001: 100)

If the researcher were to use random sampling by asking passersby in the street, it is unlikely that many would agree to participate or even to answer the questions honestly. There are, however, some problems with snowball sampling "It is very unlikely that the sample will be representative of the population ... [and this] may be problematic in some circumstances." (Ibid: 102) However, as this research was aimed specifically at both male and female victims of domestic abuse, snowballing is the ideal sampling method for this research.

3.5.2 Method

To conduct this research the questionnaire were designed specifically for male and female victims of domestic abuse. Due to the information gathered from other sources it has been found that many male victims do not get treated fairly by the public services. The questions aimed to discover how male victims were treated by the public services, specifically the police, and if there are enough provisions, such as hostels, for male victims of domestic abuse. The questionnaires were self-completion questionnaires and were sent to participants.

Involved in the investigation were 150 participants who comprised the 60% of the total number of the women in Kapeke Sub County Kiboga District. The descriptive-comparative method was the main method employed with a questionnaire as the tool gathering instrument used in conducting this study.

3.6 Data Analysis

Qualitative and quantitative methods of data analysis were used to analyze the results of the study. Qualitative method was used because it easily helps in describing and interpreting findings of the study while quantitative method was used through SPSS (Statistical Package of Social Science) for background variables.

The data analysis was performed using the SPSS statistical software. Chi-square procedures were used to test sex differences in victims, the victim's relationship to the suspected offender, the victim's tribe, the suspected offender's tribe, the weapon used, the location of the incident, and the most prominent precipitating event. T-tests were used to investigate differences in age of the victim and the suspected offender. In addition, a sequential logistic regression analysis was performed to assess prediction of the sex of suspected offenders (male or female) in domestic Violence cases.

3.7 Constraints

Since the study intended to demystify individual behaviour and much related to

gender issues, some individual heads of families concealed the information needed fearing that exposure of this kind could lead to the government intervention. However, the respondents were informed that the study is purposely academic rather than policy enforcement.

3.8 Ethical Issues

Procedure

The researcher first obtained an introductory letter from Kampala International University-Western Campus. This enabled the researcher get permission from the relevant authorities in the Districts where the study was carried out

Confidentiality

Due to the sensitive nature of the research the participants were sceptical about revealing any information. The researcher discovered some disturbing information in which case it was vital that the participants were made aware that any private details such as their name, or address were not disclosed in the research findings, or to any other person. Due to the sensitive nature of the research, the questionnaire did not ask any personal details such as name, address, age, etc. The participants were made aware that the research was for dissertation purposes and that any information they disclosed was for statistical purposes only. None of the participants was identifiable in any way in the research.

Researcher's Status

It was anticipated that the participants may question the researcher's status and the reasons behind the questionnaire. This could make participants reluctant to answer any questions. To tackle this, when asking participants to take part in the research it was necessary to inform them that the research was for dissertation purposes and the address of the university the researcher was studying at, in order for the participants to check, if they felt necessary.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

4.0 Findings Introduction

The findings discussed the results from the questionnaire and looked specifically at the questions which were most relevant to the aims of the study. References to the Appendices will be included as all the results from the study can be referred to.

4.1 Socio-demographic characteristics

The research cut across various age groups, profession, and gender. Different respondents gave their views concerning the study and what each category suffered most. In the social demographic characteristics, the research looked at the age, gender, level of education, marital status of the respondent and their occupations.

Gender

The research involved both female and male gender and it was revealed that the female gender suffered most of the effects of domestic violence. This was mainly due to their weak nature and dependence levels. Most of the female gender was revealed to be on the recipient side and either stayed at home or worked on their family farms whose output was managed and monitored by their husbands. Research showed that women suffered because they were paid for dowry and did only as a man wished and adhered to any form of treatment while in a man's house.

Age

The youngest respondent was 18 years and the oldest of the respondent was 78 years old. Respondents were either victims of the vice or observers. Some young respondents between 18 and 20 years had not been victims but had witnessed their parents fight and seen their mothers affected with wounds or broken limbs.

Level of education

Most of the respondents were of a low education level whose education ranged from primary to senior four (S.4) and a least number or senior six (S.6) and tertiary levels. Only five respondents from the local community had attained degrees from university. According to the research, domestic violence was common in illiterate and semi-illiterate families. Illiterate married and cohabiting women suffered husband battering most because they thought that it is usual thing for a woman to be beaten by her husband.

Marital Status

Most of the respondents at least belong to either family which was married monogamously, or polygamous, or cohabiting or even single.

Table 4.1: Marital status of the respondents

Marital status	No. Of respondents	Percentage
Cohabiting	21	20.4%
Married monogamously	40	39.3%
Married polygamous	21	20.4%
Total	98	100.0

Source: Field data-April 2015

The research revealed that domestic violence occurred mostly in polygamous families and cohabiting homes. It was revealed that almost 27% of the polygamous families witness trend of domestic violence, which were very brutal. It should be noted that in these families it was not only the husbands that bartered the wives, but also the wives fought amongst themselves and at worst poured sulphuric acid on their rivals. In most of these families however, witchcraft was named as the worst weapon especially by mothers against their co-wives and stepchildren.

Cohabiting families were named second with 25% of the domestic violence victims. Cohabiting men and women were mainly youths with very little experience of what marriage was. Most of them had to seek attention through harshly treating their wives. At Kapeke Health Centre, most of the cases reported were by young girls who were cohabiting with their boyfriends who either got them pregnant and married them or "stole" them from their families at a tender age.

4.2 Occupation of the respondents

The respondents were mostly farmers or peasants, domestic workers especially women and executives and women who traded in agricultural produces. Very few were students in secondary and tertiary institutions.

Table 4.2: Marital status of the respondents

Occupation	No. of respondents	Percentages
Domestic workers	10	9.8%
Farmer	53	52%
Unemployed	12	11.8%
Business persons	15	15.7%
students	08	7.8%
Total	98	100.0

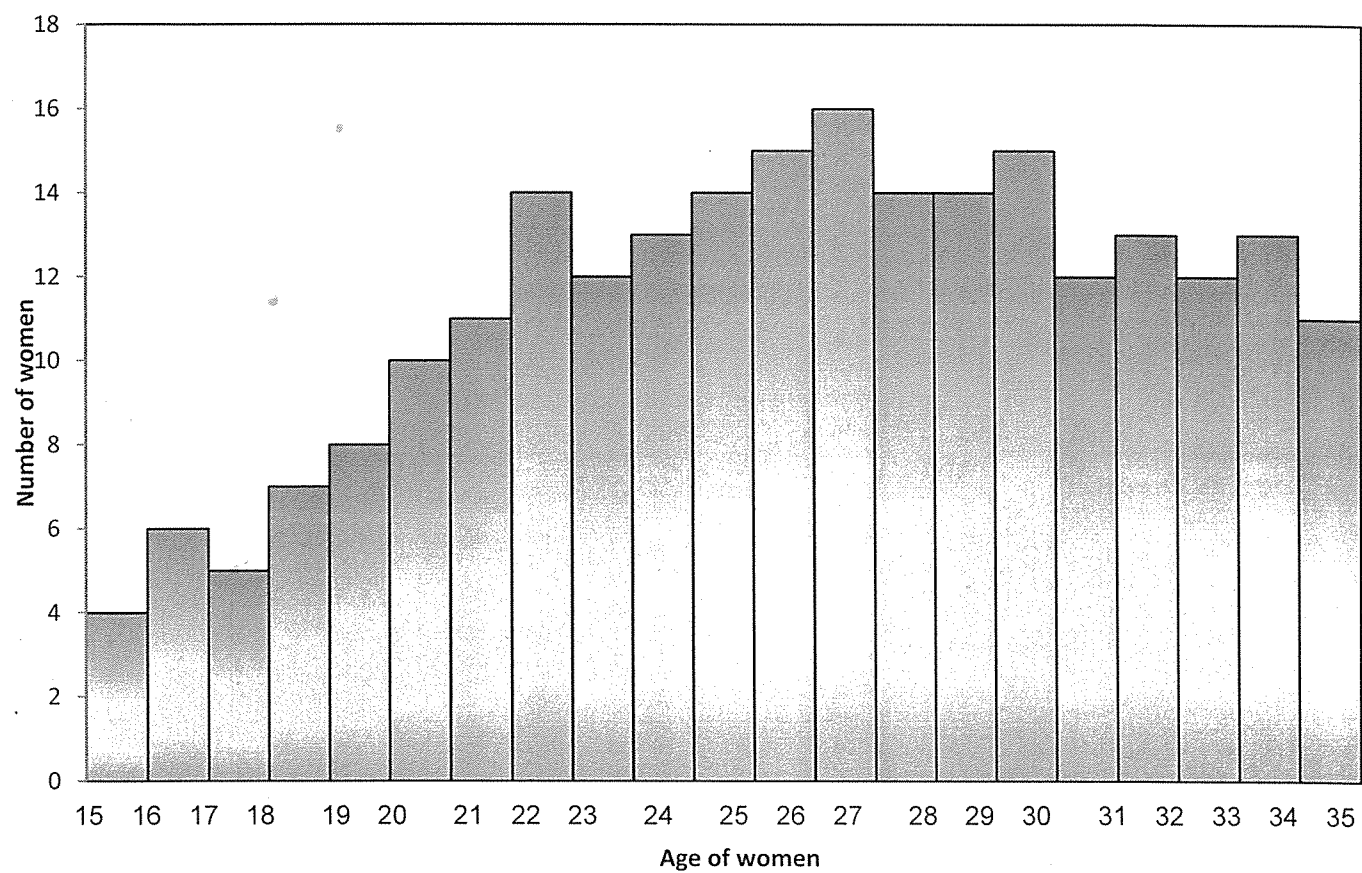
Source: Field data-April 2015

Most of the respondents were farmers who cultivated either farms or reared animals. A percentage of 52 respondents actively participated in agriculture but still suffered under the scourge of poverty. In most cases, most of the people grew coffee, which provided little for their basic needs and school fees for their children. Other groups also did some productive work like business in agricultural produces.

4.3 Basic analysis of survey data on violence against women

In preparing for the data analysis, the researcher looked at the hypothesis and reviewed the relationships expected to test. One way was to look at distribution graphically by means of a histogram (Figure 4.1), which measures the frequencies of observation in each category. The histogram shows the age distribution of ever-married women between the ages of 15 to 35 years in Mitooma District.

Figure: 4.1 Histogram indicating the Age distribution of ever-married women 15-35 years of age



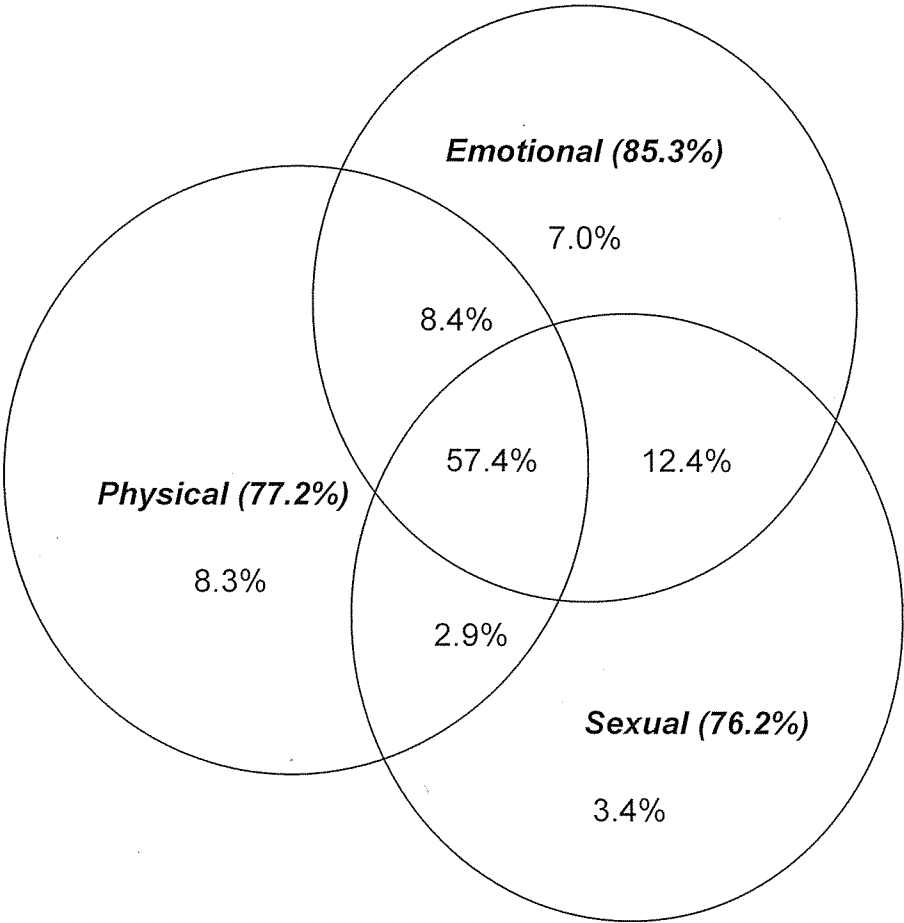
Source: Field data - April, 2011.

One of the most important findings of a prevalence survey on violence was the percentage of women who have been abused. The prevalence of violence was also expressed as the percentage of women interviewed who have ever experienced violence in their lives.

The researcher also sought it useful to break down these figures according to the type of violence (physical, sexual, emotional, or economic) and the perpetrator (in other words, abuse by partner was presented separately from abuse by other individuals)

The researcher further looked at the overlaps between different types of violence for example, how many women have experienced both sexual and physical violence. These were illustrated using Venn diagrams. The diagram in Figure 4.2 was produced and presents the types of abuse that were reported by women in Mitooma District. The percentages in parentheses represent the proportion of abused women who experienced specific combinations of violence. According to the findings, 57 percent of abused women experienced all three types of abuse.

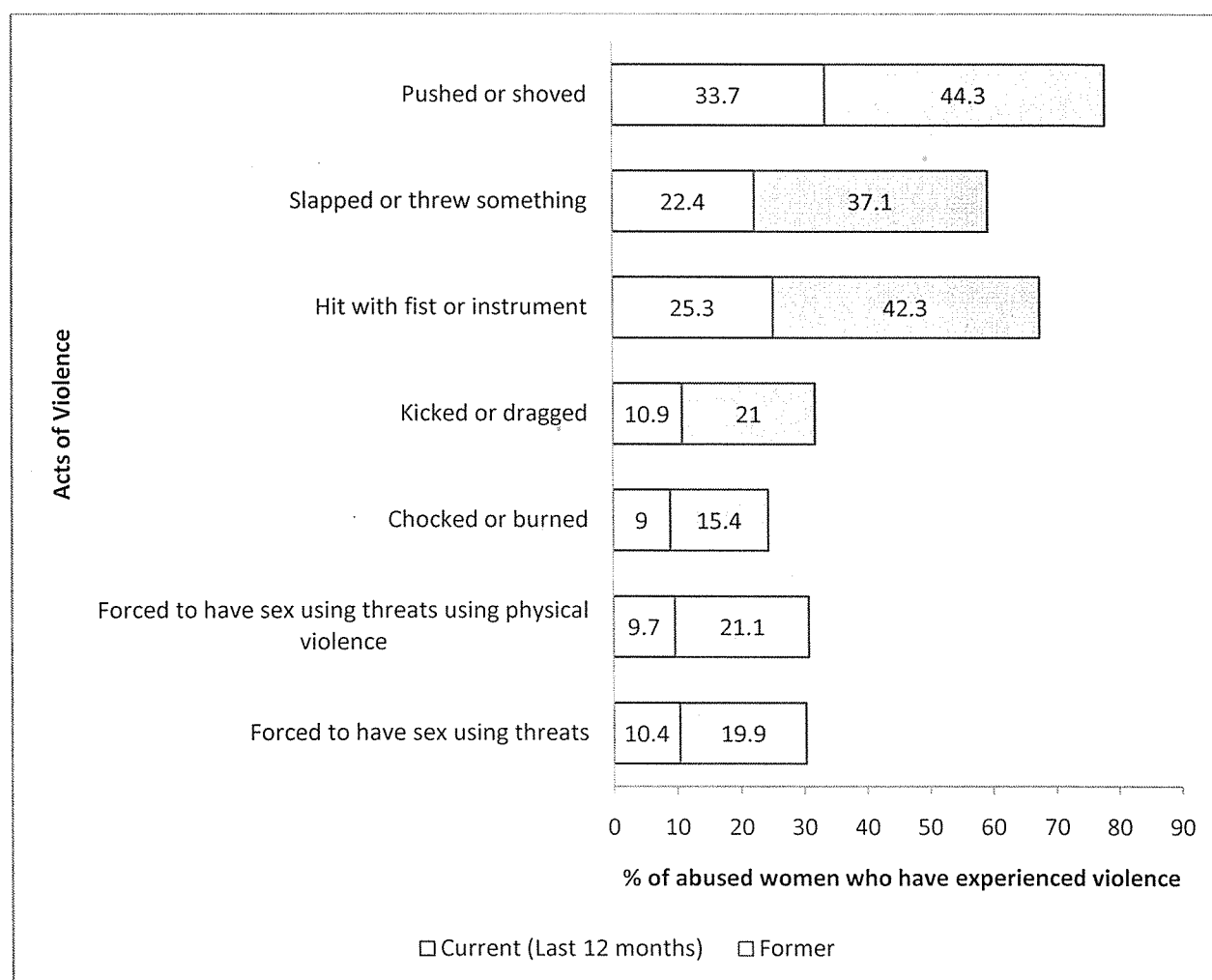
Figure: 4.2 Overlap between sexual, Physical and Emotional violence experienced by women in Kapeke Sub County Kiboga District



Source: Field data- April 2015

Most women who suffer abuse experience several different acts of violence, as well as repeated incidents of violence. To enable readers to visualize the range of abusive behaviours, it was helpful to describe the percentage of abused women who have experienced specific acts of violence. These were presented as lifetime experiences as indicated in Figure 4.3, broken down by recent and former acts of violence experienced.

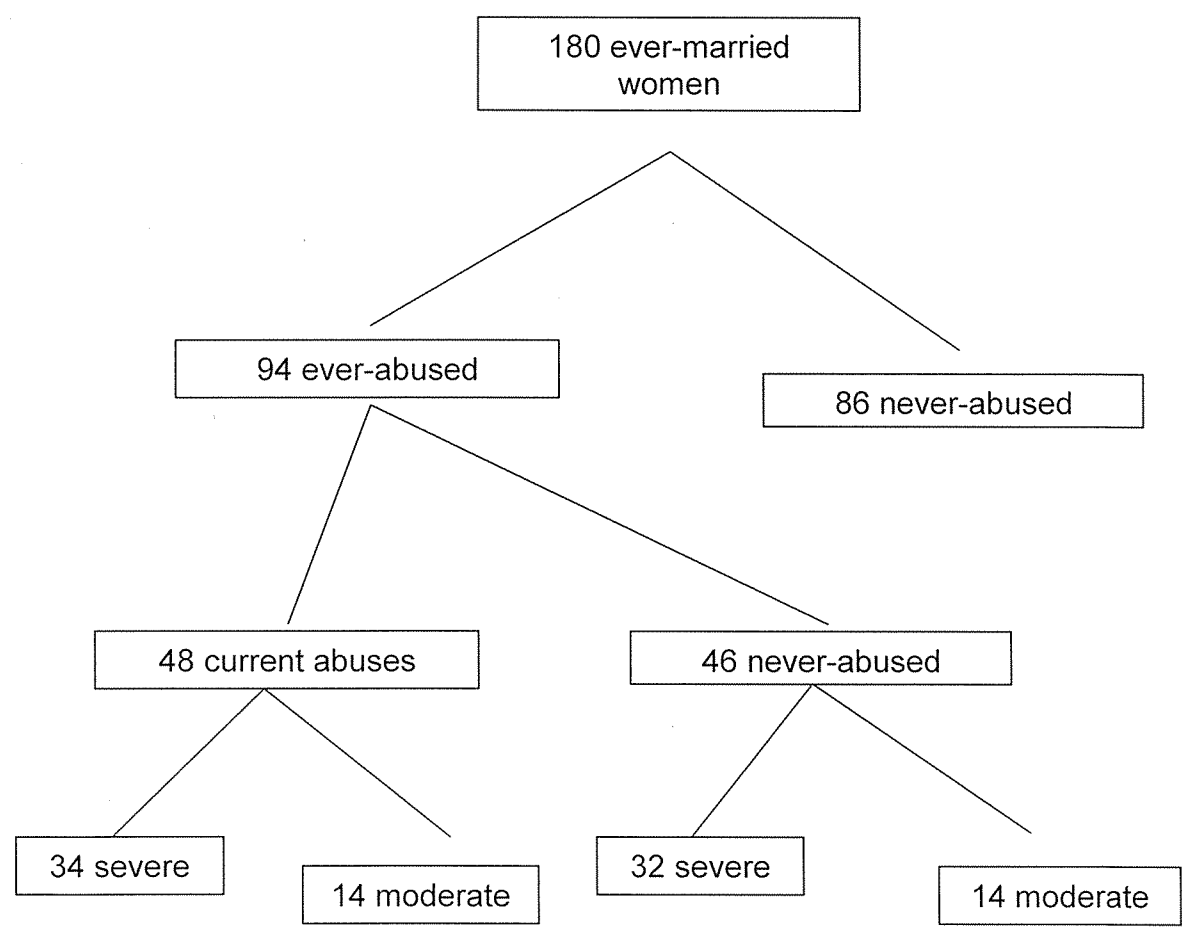
Figure: 4.3 *Description of the specific acts of violence experienced by women in Kapeke Sub County Kiboga District during the last 12 months and prior to the last 12 months*



Source: Field data-April 2011

Figure 4.4 and Table 4.3 present other cases that the researcher used to present descriptive information on violence. Figure 4.4 shows that about half of women reporting violence were abused during the last 12 months, and that 70% of both current and former violence was classified as severe.

Figure: 4.4 women’s experience of partner violence in Kapeke Sub County Kiboga District according to severity and time frame



Source: Field data-April, 2015

Table 4.3 below shows that 60 percent of the women experiencing violence during the last year suffered more than one incident. It also depicts that 22 percent of women were severely abused more than five times in the last year.

Table: 4.3 Frequency of violence in Kapeke Sub County Kiboga District, during the last 12 months according to severity (N = 97)

Frequency	Moderate Violence % (N)	Severe Violence % (N)	Total % (N)
Once	18 (17)	22 (21)	40 (38)
Occasional (3 - 5 times)	10 (10)	28 (27)	38 (37)
Frequent (6 – 20 times)	2 (2)	9 (9)	11 (11)
Very frequent (more than 20 times)	0	11 (11)	11 (11)

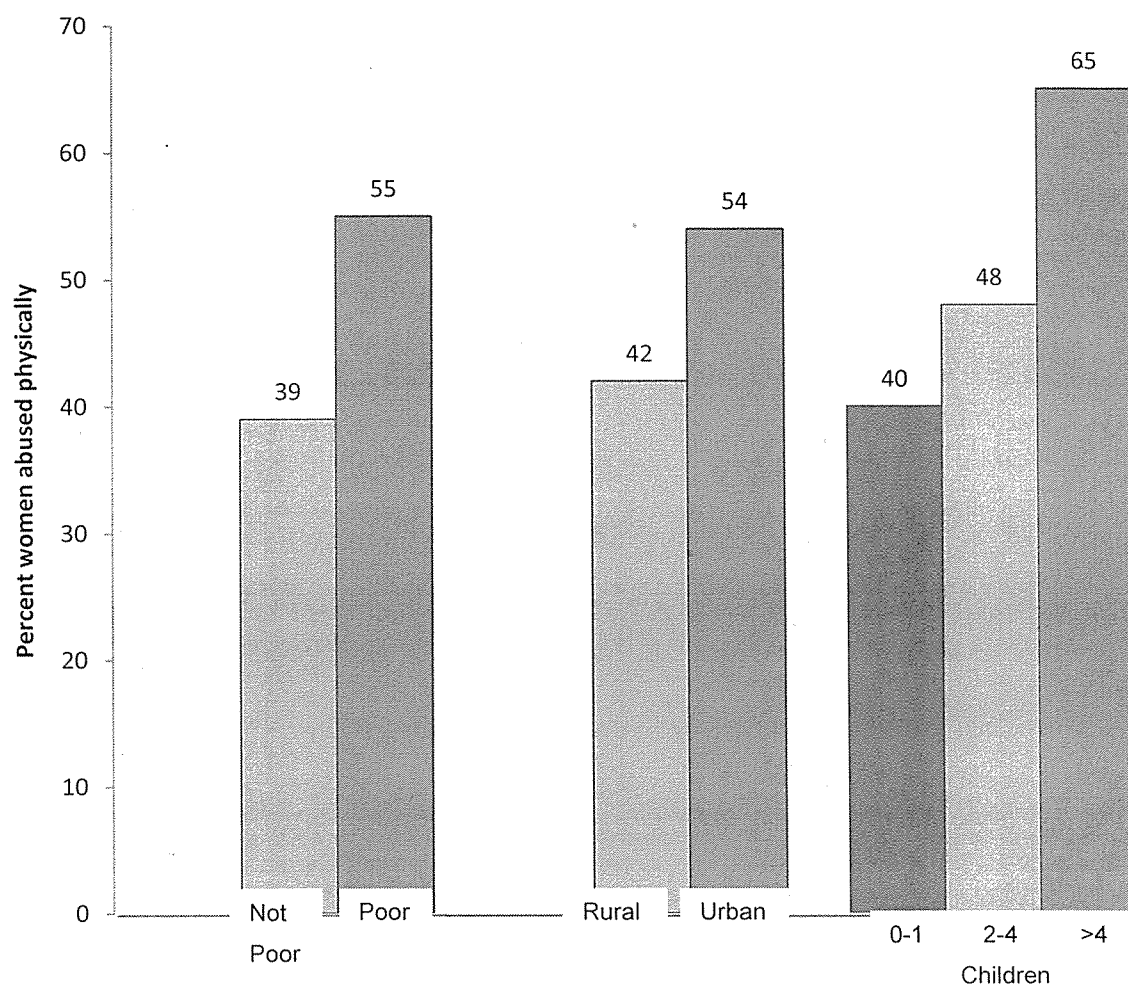
Source: Field data-April, 2015

4.4 Looking at associations between violence and other variables

After completing the descriptive analysis, the researcher performed cross-tabulations to look for associations between violence and possible risk or protective factors or specific health outcomes. Simply stated this involved comparing different groups of women to find out whether there is more violence among women with certain characteristics, or whether women who have experienced violence have a greater frequency of certain kinds of problems.

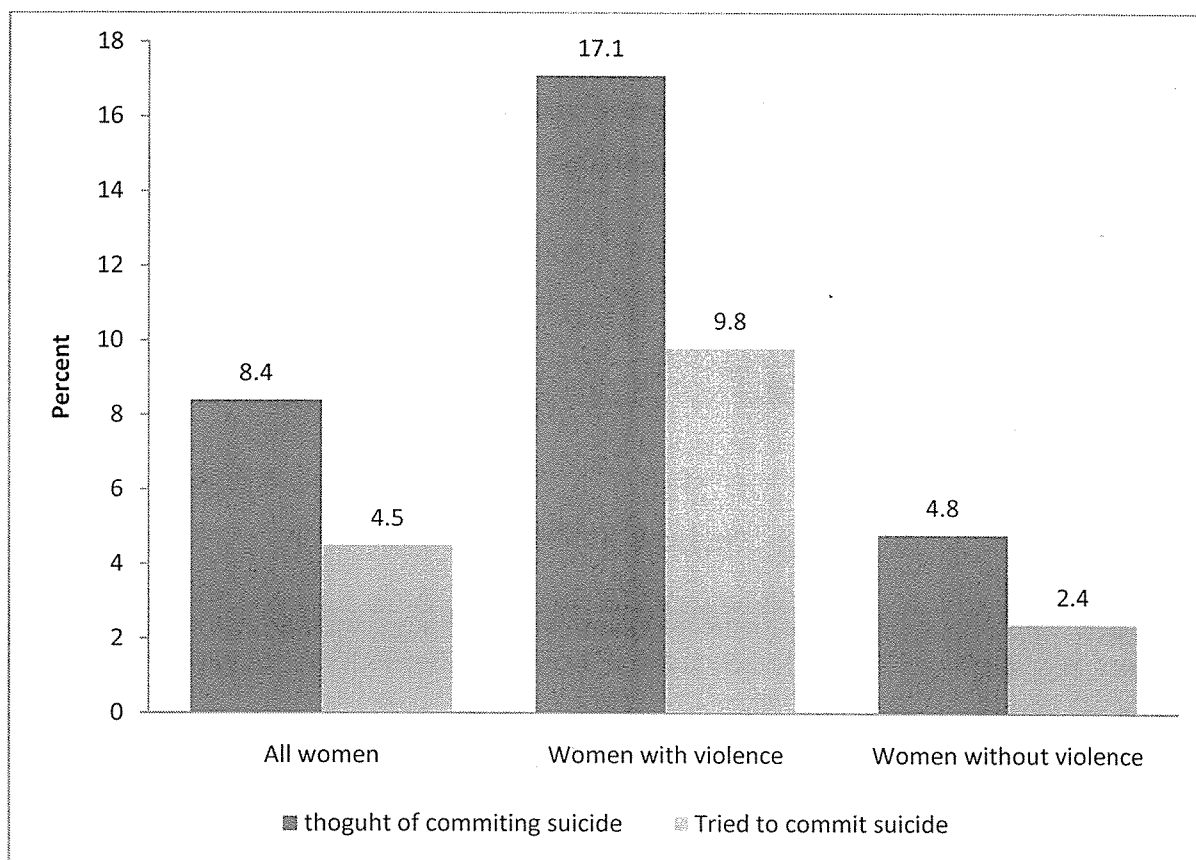
Figures 4.5 and 4.6 show how these differences were presented by means of a bar graph. The researcher certainly looked at associations between experience of violence and such background factors as age, urban rural residence, socio-economic status, education, and number of live children. The researcher also looked at how each of these variables is related to the others. The researcher found it helpful to map the associations out visually, as shown in Figure 4.7

Figure: 4.5: The prevalence of violence among ever-married women according to socio-economic status, urban/rural residence, and number of children



Source: Field data-April, 2015

Figure: 4.6: The percentage of ever-married women who report that they have considered or attempted suicide to experience of violence



Source: Field data-April, 2015

In order to determine whether the prevalence of violence actually varies according to different characteristics such as age or education, the researcher performed tests for statistical significance. The word significance refers not to the importance or size of the difference, but to the likelihood that the associations are real and not simply due to chance. Two of the most common tests for statistical significance are chi-square (χ^2) and the Student's T test, and most computer packages can perform them automatically. Each test is appropriate for different kinds of data. Therefore, the researcher consulted a statistician to determine the most appropriate statistical tests for the data used in this study.

According to the initial analysis of survey data in Kapeke Sub County Kiboga District, found that lifetime experience of physical violence was significantly associated with poverty, living in the urban area, and having a mother or mother-in-law who was also abused. No associations were found between violence and a woman's age or education. However both age and low education were associated with a high number of children, and low education was associated with poverty and living in the rural area (Figure 4.7).

Figure: 4.7: Visual mapping exercise to show associations found between background variables and their risk of wife abuse in Kapeke Sub County Kiboga District

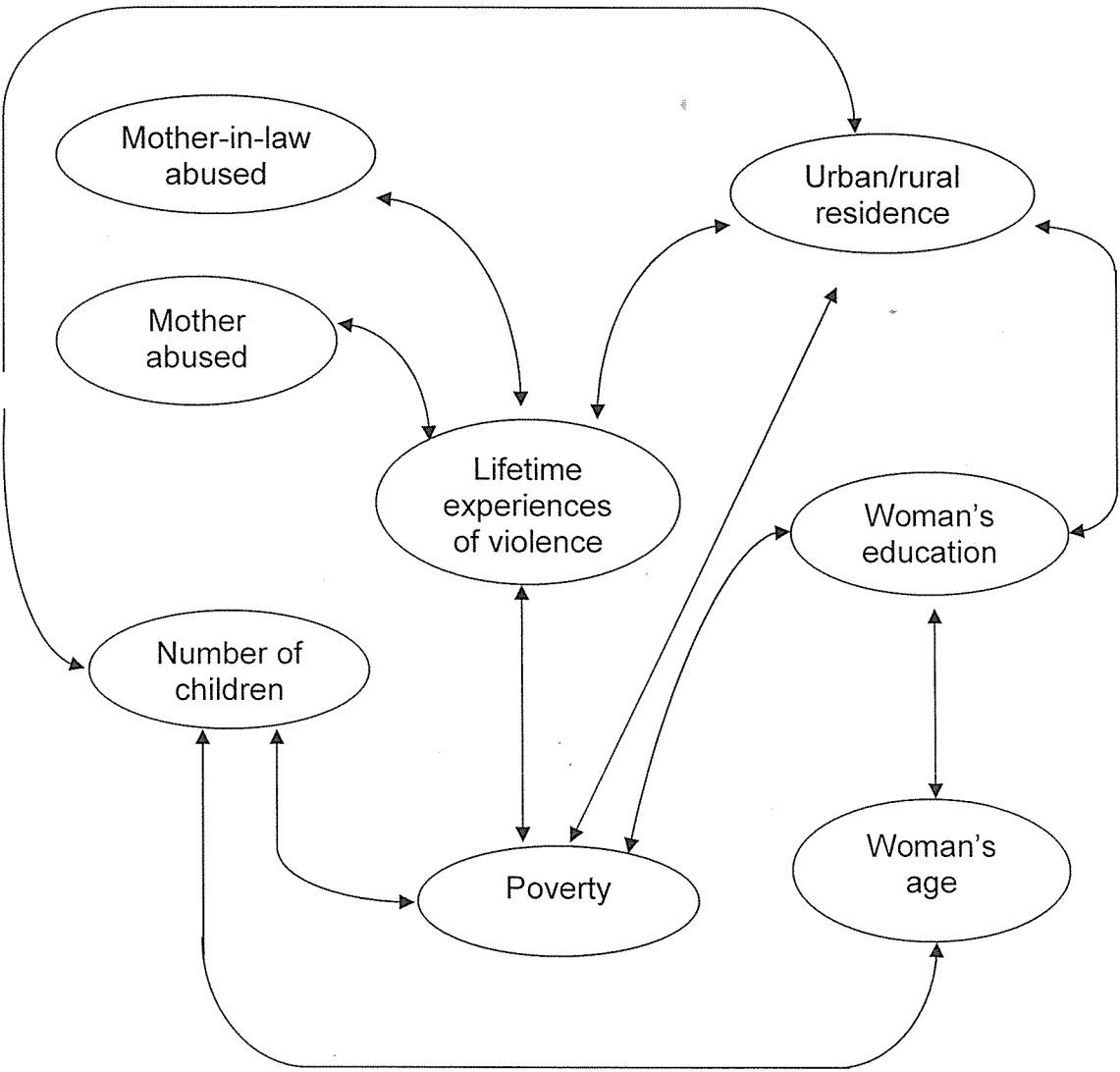
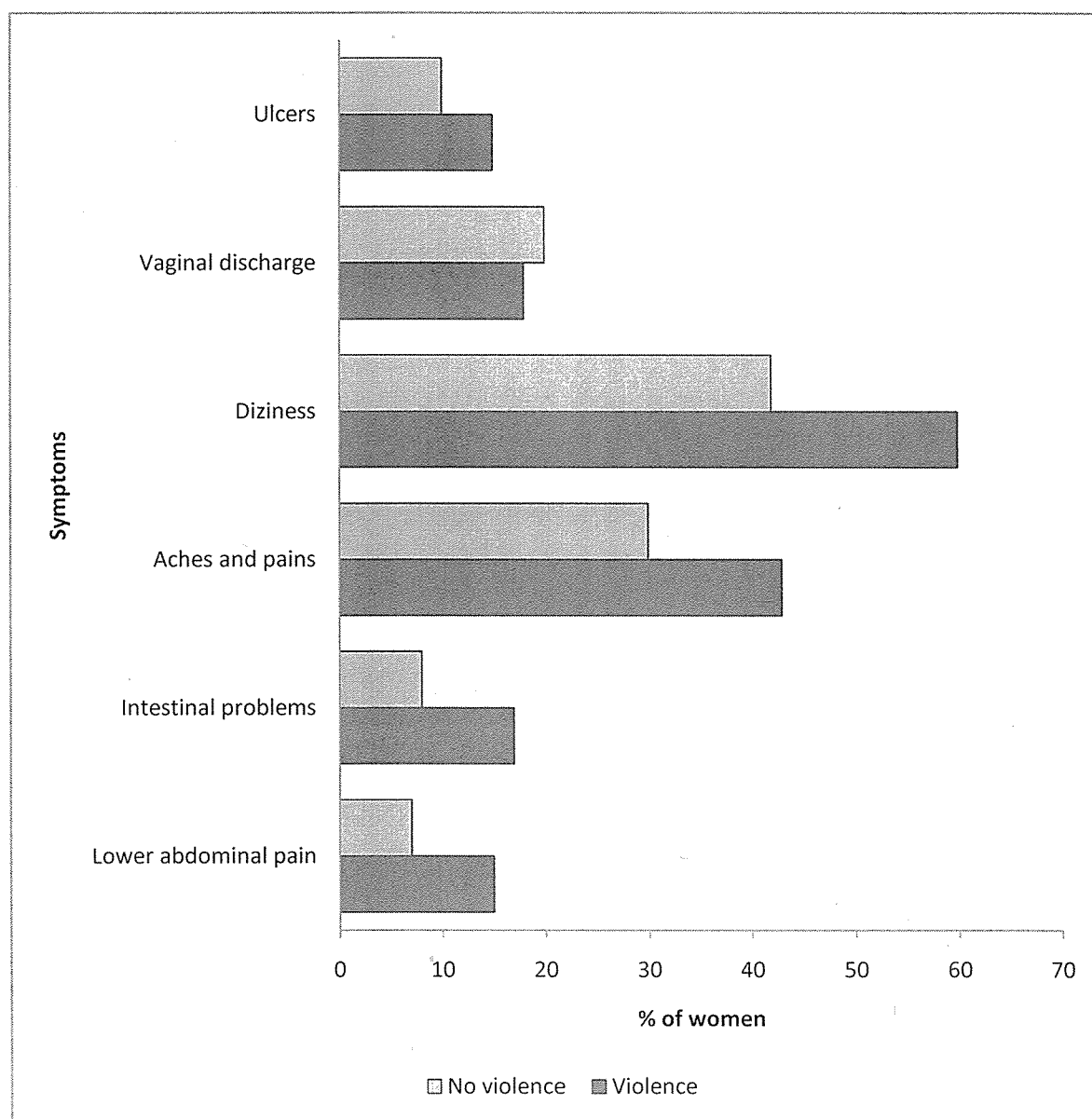


Figure 4.8 shows that women who had ever experienced partner violence had reported more recent symptoms of ill health, such as pain, dizziness, ulcers, and intestinal problems.

Figure: 4.8: Physical symptoms among women according to experiences of sexual and physical partner violence in Mitooma District

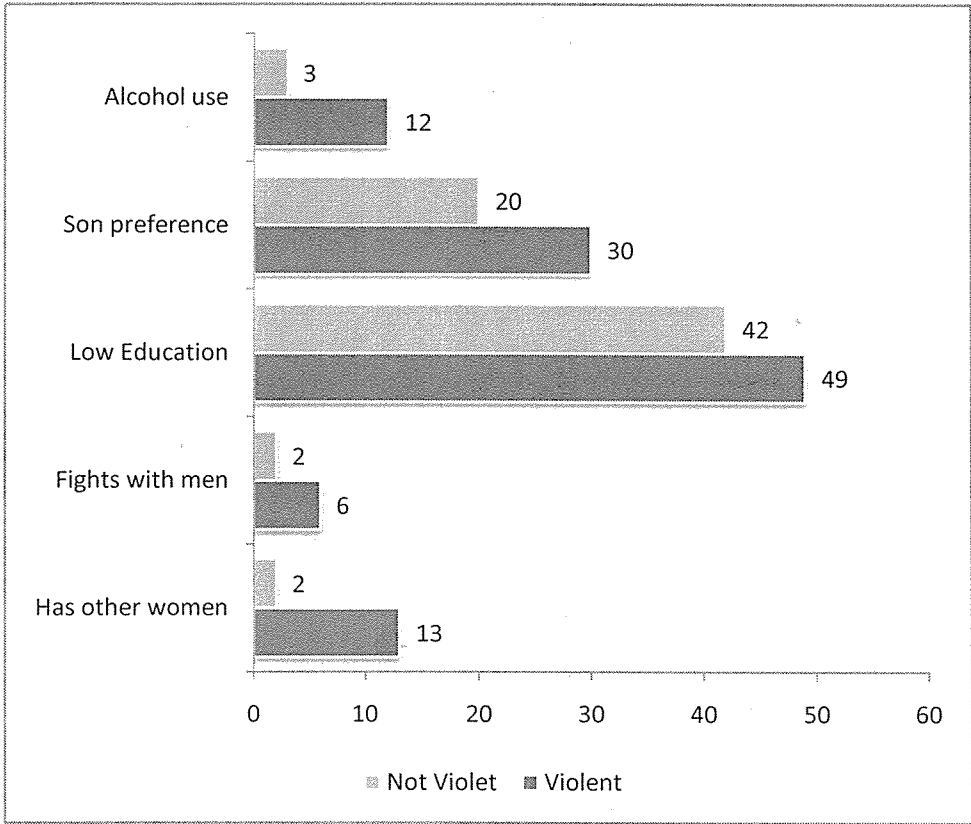


Source: Field data-April, 2015

Percent were given for women who had experienced each symptom in the previous four weeks according to whether they had ever been physically or sexually abused by an intimate partner.

Figure 4.9 shows that men who have been violent towards their wives are also more likely to have used alcohol, and to have had extra-marital relationships. They are more likely to have been involved in fights with other men, to prefer sons over daughters, and to have little or no education.

Figure: 4.9: Husband’s characteristics according to use of violence (as reported by wife) in Kapeke Sub County Kiboga District



Source: Field data-April, 2015

Percent were given for the proportion of men with each characteristic, according to whether or not they had ever used physically or sexually violence against their wives.

4.5 Assessing the Validity of Survey Results

Once the researcher had found what seemed to be the most important results from the data, and performed basic statistical tests between variables, the researcher assessed their validity. This means the researcher had to determine to what degree

the study measured what it was supposed to, and whether the findings meant what they are supposed to.

Violence was analyzed as a confounding variable for other risk factors, as shown in Table 4.4 on mental distress. Preliminary results found that women who had been married at least once in their lives had twice as much emotional distress as women who had never been married. This would imply that marriage is an important risk factor for mental distress.

Table: 4.4: Prevalence of emotional distress according to marital status among in Kapeke Sub County Kiboga District

Selection of women	Percentage of emotional distress
All women	17%
Ever-married women	20%
Never-married women	10%

Source: Field data-April, 2015

However, when the prevalence of mental distress among ever-married women was analyzed separately according to whether women had experienced wife abuse, a large difference was found between the two groups. 31% of abused women suffered mental distress, compared to only 7% of women who had never been abused, which is even less than the prevalence of distress among never-married women as shown in Table 4.5

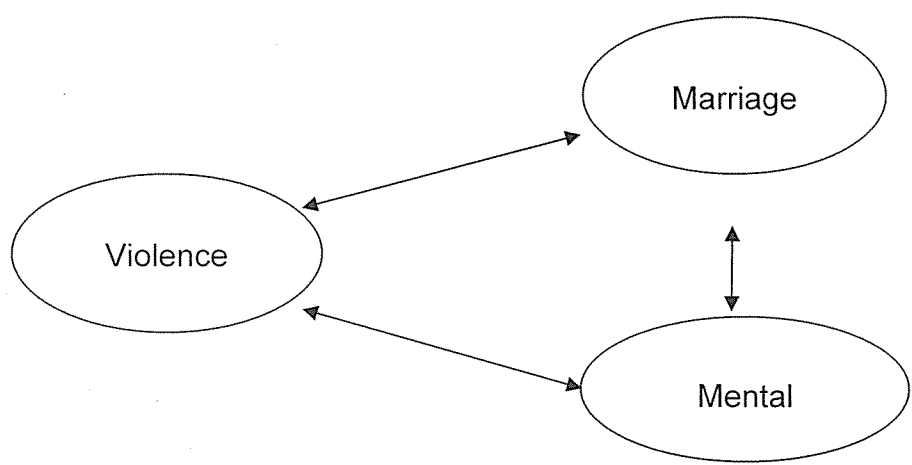
Table: 4.5: Prevalence of emotional distress among ever-married women according to experience of wife abuse

Experience of wife abuse	Percentage of emotional distress
Never abused	7%
Ever abused	31%

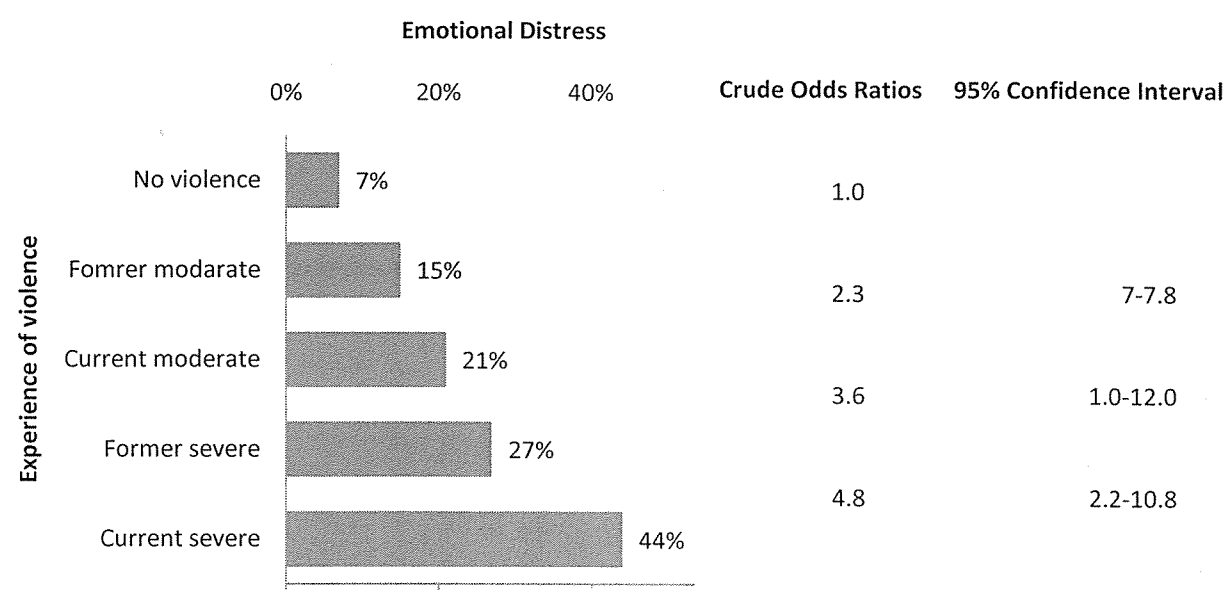
Source: Field data-April, 2015

Since wife abuse is associated with marriage (by definition only ever-partnered women can experience wife abuse) and it is also associated with mental distress, it has a confounding effect on the association between marriage and mental distress (Figure 4.10) therefore, after stratified analysis it became evident that it is wife abuse and not marriage itself that accounts for the increase in mental distress among married women.

Figure: 4.10: the confounding effect of violence on the association between marriage and mental distress



This analysis was further strengthened by comparing women’s current mental distress according to the severity of violence they experienced and when it took place, as shown in Figure 4.11. Breaking down the analysis this way demonstrated that women who were severely abused in the last 12 month were over ten times more likely to be distressed than women who had never been abused. Further, it revealed that the severity of abuse was more important than when it took place, since women experiencing severe violence formerly were still more likely to be currently distressed than women who had suffered only minor abuse, even though it took place more recently.



Source: Field data-April, 2015

Percentages are given for the proportion of ever-married women who experienced emotional distress in the four week prior to the survey, according to whether they had physical partner violence. Violence was classified by severity and by whether it took place within the 12 months previous to the study, or earlier. In the right hand column's, crude (unadjusted odds ratios and their corresponding confidence intervals are given. Intervals where the lower and upper figures do not include 1.0 are considered statistically associated with emotional distress).

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This study analyzed intimate partner Violence by incorporating several variables into the analysis, including gender, marital status, age, education, weapon used, location of incident, and precipitating event. The results of this study suggest that suspected offenders involved in a violence of an intimate partner are more likely to be male. The results also indicate that intimate partner violence is for the most part a male-to-female and female-to-male event.

The analysis also aimed at comparing the findings from the study with the findings from the literature review and therefore supported the hypothesis that male victims do not get treated fairly and adequately by the public services, and that there are not enough services available to them.

5.1 Discussion

5.1.1 Discussion on intimate partner violence on both male and female

When domestic violence is analyzed through marital status, the results appear to indicate particular trends. For instance, when the suspected offender of domestic violence is a male, the results from this study demonstrated that women whose marital status was classified as wives were at high risk of domestic violence (48.2%). Women whose marital status was identified as girlfriends were also at high risk of domestic violence (43.1 %). Common-law wives and ex-wives were at the least risk of domestic violence, compared with women in the other two categories (5.1 % and 2.9%, respectively).

On the other hand, when the suspected offender of domestic violence is a female, the results from this study showed that men whose marital status was identified as boyfriends were at the highest risk of being the victims of domestic violence (44.9%).

Furthermore, by analyzing the results, it becomes clear that women who separate or divorce an abusive husband significantly decrease their risk of abuse. These results challenge the widely held belief that women who divorce and leave their husbands are at great risk of violence. Without minimizing the great risk divorce and separation causes to the female victim, these findings suggest that as a general rule women in abusive relationships are safer divorcing and leaving the relationship than staying married and continued being abused. This assumption is supported by the fact that ex-wives had the lowest risk of domestic violence than any other marital status for women (again, 2.9%). Previous research studies have indicated that women who leave the intimate relationship are at high risk of domestic violence. This apparent inconsistency may indicate that perhaps what decrease the risk of domestic violence are both the separation and the divorce, not just the separation. Separating but remaining married to the abusive husband possibly creates a sense of possession by the husband, thus the controlling behaviours characteristic of domestic violence.

As in the case of ex-wives and their significantly decreased risk of domestic violence compared with the other categories for women, men whose marital status was described as ex-husbands had the lowest risk of being abused during an incident of intimate partner violence. This analysis demonstrates that male and female intimate partners who decided to divorce each other decreased the potential for Violence by their intimate partner.

Controlling behaviours in the relationship directed at the intimate partner have been used to mainly describe abusive men. Therefore, females who may be prone to engage in domestic violence pose the least risk to men whose marital status was identified as ex-husbands. Also, it would appear as if the mere fact that intimate partners - male and female - have access to and communicate with one another is a significant predictor of intimate partner violence.

To investigate this issue in more depth, the patterns of interaction between the ex-spouses have to be explored. It would be judicious to examine whether the ex-spouses have children in common, and if they do, whether visitation with the

children occurs. If there are children in common and if visitation occurs, an analysis of the rate of intimate partner violence vs. the children/no children visitation could assess whether such factor is present. It is possible that an ex-spouse has moved out of the area and the potential access to the victim has been minimized. However, if interactions between the ex-husbands and ex-wives exist, then that would indicate that the access to the victim is not the only variable that could potentially cause the intimate partner violence, and that would indicate that a shift in conceptualization takes place in the mind of both male and female potential perpetrators of intimate partner Violence. Severing the intimate relationship through a legal divorce changes how both men and women perceive the relationship with their intimate partner. These are sobering points that need to be taken into account when trying to protect the victims of domestic violence.

Nonetheless, it is important to point out that this study did not establish whether the risk of domestic violence was decreased as a result of the legal divorce or as a result of other unknown variables. Thus, this information needs to be carefully weighted before assuming that the mere fact a legal divorce was obtained decreased the risk. Furthermore, there is no information on when the attacks occurred to the men and women whose marital status was identified as "ex-wives" or "ex-husbands". Therefore, missing from this viewpoint are the situational factors that contributed to the murder of those men and women.

The location where the intimate partner Violence was committed brought up significant findings. The shared residence and the victim's residence were the primary locations used by both males and females suspected offenders of domestic violence to commit the murders. These were by far the most common places where the incidents of domestic violence occurred. Interestingly, 74.6% of males suspected of domestic violence committed the Violence either at the shared residence or the victim's residence (53.4% of males abused their intimate partners at the shared residence and 21.2% at the victim's residence). On the other hand, 81.1% of females suspected of domestic violence did likewise (67.6% of females abused their intimate partner at the shared residence and 12.5% at the victim's residence).

Within that context and generalizing those findings and breaking them into further analysis, it would appear that 75 out of 100 men suspected of domestic violence committed the Violence at either the shared residence or the victim's residence. Furthermore, using the same analogy, the findings would suggest that 81 out of 100 women suspected of domestic violence committed the Violence at the residence where both she and the victim lived or at the victim's residence. An additional breakdown in percentages would indicate that 53 out of 100 men committed the domestic violence at the shared residence, but 68 out of 100 women committed the domestic violence at the residence they shared with the victim. Moreover, these findings would indicate that 21 out of 100 men committed the domestic violence at the victim's residence, but only 12 out of 100 women did likewise.

When analyzing this study through education level, the victim's education level did not significantly differ between male and female victims. It appears that male and females who are the victims of intimate partner Violence tend to have, on average, a low school education. The dataset did not have information on the education level of suspected offenders of domestic violence, thus, that information is not included in this study.

In terms of age of the victim and the suspected offender, male suspected offenders of domestic violence tended to be older than the female offenders. Stated differently, male suspected offenders of domestic violence tended to abuse younger victims than females suspected offenders of domestic violence. Thus, it appears that male suspected offenders appear to be older than their female counterparts and abuse younger victims in comparison to female suspected offenders who appear to be younger than their male counterparts and abuse older victims. Female suspected offenders were younger than male suspected offenders of domestic violence and abused older victims. Suspected offenders were about one times more likely to be female for every year increase in the victim's age, as well as for every year decrease in the suspected offender's age. In addition, suspected offenders were about one times more likely to be female for every year increase in the victim's age, as well as for every year decrease in the suspected offender's age.

5.1.2 Female-to-Male Domestic Violence Discussion

The results of the questionnaire find what has been predicted. That male victim's are not treated adequately by the public services, and that there are not enough provisions available to them.

Question 5 asked respondents who they reported the abuse to. Of the 15 who answered, 80% (n=12) reported the abuse to the police. Question 9 asked respondents if they were satisfied with the action taken. Of all the people who reported the abuse to the police 100% (n=12) were not satisfied with the action taken. This is shown in appendix 12. This result supports the research from the literature review which is that the public services do not give the help and support to male victims that they need. This research supports the information found in the general public views. That the police didn't believe the male victims interviewed and that they were not satisfied with the action taken as the police's response led them to doubt themselves.

Question 6 asked the respondents if they were believed by the police and this too is supported by other research found in the literature review. The male victims, interviewed held the common view that they weren't believed by the police when they reported the abuse. The information gathered from the survey about domestic abuse for male victims also suggests that the police and public services don't believe male victims as it gives advice to record incidents and take photographs of injuries as proof of the abuse. In other research conducted by The Mankind Initiative, there are a lot of views about the way the victims were treated by the police, very similarly to this research. One victim in the mankind research was told by the police "You're a man - take it like a man." (The Mankind Initiative, 2003: 7) this is similar to this research as one participant answered that the police told him "What did YOU do to HER?" This response from the police shows that they do not believe the male victim complaining about his abuse from a female partner.

The final two questions asked respondents if they believed there to be enough help available to male victims of domestic abuse and enough publicity about

female-on-male domestic abuse. The research found 92.86% thought there weren't enough services for male victims.

The final question which asks about the amount of publicity for female-on-male domestic abuse found that 73.33% (n=11) respondents didn't believe there to be enough publicity. This is supported by Grady's research which finds that police rely heavily upon the male-on-female stereotype, and Grady acknowledges that this is from feminist theories. The article by David Hughes claims that the stereotype of domestic violence is due to brainwashing by the media and this also supports the research findings that publicity focuses on female victims as opposed to males. However this article is not a very reliable source as it doesn't come from a reputable website. Although much of the statistics and information used is correct and the Hughes has evidently done a lot of research on the topic; it is however a very subjective article.

The open-ended questions which have been mentioned above and are included in the appendix provide similar answers to the research conducted by the Mankind Initiative. Many respondents from both pieces of research agree that they were not treated fairly by the public services. However there are two respondents in this research which don't believe there should be separate services for men and women but that there should be equality between the two. However they recognise that this isn't the case at the present moment in time. One of the respondents stated "I cannot in anyway countenance separate services for men in this manner which Men's Aid and Mankind are trying to do and simply will promulgate the problems and not b of genuine benefit to the public and society." Some respondents recognise that domestic abuse is a social issue as opposed to a gender issue.

The open ended questions also provided an opportunity for the respondents to comment on some recommendations for how the criminal justice system can be improved regarding domestic abuse. The majority of respondents thought it would be beneficial for there to be equal disparity between the services available. One respondent said that cases should be "investigated the same way as if it was a female victim." Another participant suggested that "Along with

police investigations and other state agencies an allegation should always be treated as such and therefore evidence sought." This respondent also suggested that the state needed to "get independent and impartial research on the causes of DV, and then work out a strategy for dealing with genuine cases rather than promulgating gender wars, and empire building ... Only when more is properly known on cause can any strategy and help be offered in any useful way" One participant suggested that charities which spread non-truthful statements and statistics should be prosecuted and this should be used to fund men's help lines and refuges. This seems like a good idea as it would prevent the statistics being divulged as being too biased, although statistics can be manipulated to show something different. The same participant also suggested that shared parenting should be the norm and the thought that the children should stay with the mother should be removed. This also would be beneficial as many of the respondents who answered where their children resided, stated that the children stayed with the violent mother. To remove the children from full custody of the perpetrator of domestic abuse would be beneficial because the children pick up actions from parents and can result in a cycle of abuse. One of the participants stated that the children stayed with her although they "were the cause of much of the hostility." This could show that the children pick up actions from the mother.

The research used in the literature review could be deemed un-reliable as much of it comes from news articles and television documentaries. However, this was the only information available to the researcher due to the lack of academic research in this area. Nevertheless the research conducted in this study was supported heavily by the other pieces of research used as many comment on the lack of help available to victims by the public services.

Summarizing this section and findings from this study, several key facts emerged. Marital status revealed interesting facts. The majority of males and females suspected offenders of domestic violence abused their intimate partners whose marital status was identified as either girlfriend/boyfriend or married. Individuals whose marital status was identified as ex-wives or ex-husbands comprised the smallest percent of the victims of domestic violence. It

was inferred that separation and divorce decrease the risk of domestic violence by creating a shift in conceptualization of how men and women perceive the relationship with their intimate partner. However, this assumption was not supported by the present study and it was just a hypothesis that needs testing.

In terms of location where the domestic violence occurred, the majority of both male and female suspected offenders domestic violence committed the Violence at a shared residence or the residence of the victim. Female suspected offenders were less likely than males to commit the Violence in a vehicle, less likely than males to use ropes as a weapon in the Violence, as well as less likely than males to commit a domestic Violence after domestic violence, lover's triangle, other arguments, or other non-felony mercy killings/suicides.

In regard to age, this study suggested that male suspected offenders appear to be older than their female counterparts and abuse younger victims. Concerning education level, the victims abused by both males and females during the domestic violence had, on average, about a high school education.

The analysis has shown that the research conducted is supported by the research used in the literature review. However it is necessary to note that much of the literature does not come from reliable sources as there is not much academic research on this subject area. Although the research does support one another and indicates that there should be some more thorough research done in this area to improve knowledge and actions in this area.

5.2 Summary and Conclusion

5.2.1 Intimate Partner Violence on both male and female

Understanding the causes of intimate partner violence poses significant challenges to the researcher. For one, there is no unified consensus on the reasons why intimate partners engage in such extreme acts of violence. The explanations are many, but true motivations are often times unknown. A wide array of variables complicates the proper understanding of domestic violence,

including what is going on through the perpetrator's mind during the violence act.

Many factors play a role in intimate partner Violence. Just prior to the Violence, anger with deadly destructive qualities appears to play a primary role, but what triggers such anger is unclear. A contributing factor preceding domestic violence may be the need to exert power and control over the victim, or using more colloquial terms, a need to show an upper hand over the other person. Other possible explanations may be the perpetrator's feelings of abandonment followed by feelings of rejection, betrayal, and rage. Perhaps the availability and ownership of handguns, coupled with the use of drugs and/or alcohol further facilitates such acts of violence.

Other factors, including a dysfunctional childhood such as lack of warmth and detachment by the primary caretakers may be partly responsible for domestic violence. Another factor contributing to domestic violence may be growing up witnessing or experiencing abuse, or both. The perpetrator's inability to express emotions appropriately may be an additional factor. The end of a tumultuous dysfunctional and hectic lifestyle, mental illness, including clinical depression, or just plain lack of remorse, may be precursors of domestic violence, as well. As it is obviously inferred, the causes leading to intimate partner Violence are wide and diverse.

This brings up the topic of theoretical frameworks and their application to the understanding of intimate partner Violence. Theoretical frameworks are often used to describe intimate partner violence and intimate partner Violence. Consequently, the results from this study can be analyzed through the lens of several theoretical frameworks. Social learning theory postulates that experiences shape our way of behaving. Behavioural-genetic theories assume that biology has a significant influence on behaviour. Gender-based theories assert that male domination over women is the main cause of intimate partner violence, and as an extension, of intimate partner Violence. Psychoanalytic views, on the other hand, postulate that internal character is the driving force for human behaviour, including violent behaviour.

Social learning theory would indicate that violence is a learned behaviour, and consequently, exposure to violence during childhood would increase the chances of intimate partner violence during adulthood. Harsh punishment and maltreatment during childhood has been postulated as an event that increases the risk of violent behaviour in adulthood. Family of origin is often identified as the source of the maltreatment, and the psychological and physical maltreatment during childhood in the family of origin has been described as the precursor to the violent behaviour in adulthood. However, a difficulty in accepting such view is that explaining the family-of-origin's interactions as the cause for the violent behaviour in adulthood could minimize the responsibility of the Violence to argue that the perpetrator is not completely responsible for the murder. Concerning this study, it is difficult to infer that the intimate partner Violence were the direct or indirect result of the family of origin on males and females suspected offenders of domestic violence. In other words, due to a lack of historical information in the dataset analyzed, one cannot assert whether the perpetrator learned the violence early on by being exposed to it as either a victim or a witness.

Other theories, such as gender-based theories, are used to explain intimate partner Violence. These theories characterize men as the aggressors and women as the victims. Accordingly, they conclude that when women kill their male intimate partners, they do it in self-defense. Gender-based theories assert that patriarchy, or the domination of men over women, is a direct cause of violence against women, and as an extension, of intimate partner Violence against women. Gender-based theories would assert that men abuse their intimate partners in an attempt to exert power and control.

Behavioural-genetic theories would indicate that people are predisposed to violence, which is passed through their genetic makeup/composition. This study concluded that men perpetrate intimate partner Violence in significantly greater numbers than women. Behavioural-genetic theory would assert that several factors contribute to intimate partner Violence, including high levels of testosterone in men, inadequate serotonin levels, and possible brain dysfunction. However, it cannot be concluded in this study that biological

factors contributed to the killing of an intimate partner when the data analyzed does not contain references to biological factors as contributing factors to the domestic violence.

Whereas social learning theories, gender-based theories, and behavioural genetic theories focus on the external variables that created the potential for intimate partner violence and, as an extension, intimate partner Violence, the psychoanalytic view focuses on the internal character of the individual. In other words, the psychoanalytic view asserts that the individual introverted early childhood experiences that later influenced their actions. Psychoanalytic views include object relations theory. Attachment theory, a view influenced by psychoanalytic views, has been grouped together in this study within the psychoanalytic views to explain domestic violence dynamics.

From an object relations' perspective, if the adult individual never experienced a sense of unconditional love during infancy, as an adult the person cannot restore a sense of well being during conflict or anxiety because such individual cannot access positive self-representations. The primary caretakers, who for the most part were either the parents or a parental figure, failed to facilitate the infant's gratification of primary narcissism; thus, the sense of trust and security in the self and the world was arrested. The infant was not able to relate to others as separate objects (i.e., "you are you, and I am I.") but as extension of the self. Representations of the self and objects stayed as split objects, not experienced as whole objects. The infant did not receive emphatically attuned nurturance, and unmet dependency needs continued to be experienced on a primitive level as an adult. These are deficits in personality development that continued to be manifested in adult relationships. During times of conflict or anxiety, the adult person often tries to restore a sense of soothing from external objects, including the intimate partner. Unable to provide self-regulating functions, the adult person may experience a core injury resulting in narcissistic rage. Thus, narcissistic vulnerability and high degree of defensive splitting may be at the heart of the intimate partner violence, and as an extension, of intimate partner Violence.

In addition, attachment dysfunction beginning in childhood and continuing through adulthood may contribute to violent behaviour. Once an adult, the fearful individual longs for intimate relationships, but is distrustful and expects rejection. Under stress-provoking circumstances, the individual influenced by a fearful attachment style misperceives the behaviour of the intimate partner and copes by resorting to violence.

The literature review discussed in this study describes male barterers with several traits and behaviours that support attachment and object relations theories. The literature review on male barterers characterize them as being excessively jealous, more depressed than the general population, regularly blame others for their shortcomings, and feel inadequate and unhappy with themselves. They seem to have dependency problems with their wives and in interpersonal relationships and often suffer from low self-esteem. However, literature review on female barterers did not have significant descriptors of female personality traits and behaviour, compared to male barterers.

Results from this study can be analyzed through psychoanalytic views. The splitting between good and bad objects, the inability to access self-soothing schemas and the fearful attachment disposition that adds to the misunderstanding of the behaviour of the intimate partner may contribute to the intimate partner Violence. The weapon of choice for both men and women suspected of domestic violence was a gun. Guns tend to indicate a more deliberate plan to kill the intimate partner. Gun use by both genders needs a greater analysis to differentiate between the impulses of the self-survival to the impulse of the object annihilation (the killing of an intimate partner). Women using knives to kill their intimate partner may be due to the impulse to save their own lives from men whose narcissistic rage has taken over their common sense. However, it is important to mention that these are just assumptions and inferences without the appropriate statistical analysis to support them.

Nonetheless, it is imperative to analyze this study through the lenses of several theories. It gives the researcher a roadmap into the possible emotional and psychological mental state experienced by the offender of domestic violence

before the murder is committed. In providing pros and cons on each theoretical framework and correlating them with the outcomes of intimate partner Violence, one can take stances that resonate with one's way of seeing things. However, there is also risk involved in taking such approach. A researcher who is inclined to accept the behavioural-genetics theory can easily be drawn into accepting such theory as the main cause of intimate partner Violence. Another individual who believes gender-based theories clearly conform to the reasons why intimate partner Violence occurs in our society can be blinded to other possible alternatives. Likewise, an individual whose theoretical leanings are psychoanalytic will view intimate partner Violence from a psychoanalytic perspective only. Moreover, individuals who believe social learning is the main precursor of intimate partner Violence would likely minimize the influence of other theoretical frameworks.

Thus, it is important to point out that theories are just viewpoints that make intimate partner Violence a better-understood and hopefully predictable event. However, human beings are more complex than mere theoretical postulates and what can be accepted as a truism based on a theoretical perspective can be easily discarded as an error in time by future researchers.

It is no surprise that people want to understand the causes of destructive violence. Intimate partner Violence's harm goes beyond the identified victim. It also affects the extended family, the friends of the victim and possibly the friends of the perpetrator, and to a great extent, society as a whole. Every time the community watches helplessly when an individual who promised to respect and to protect an intimate partner murders an innocent victim, the sense of safety becomes thinner.

Societal open-mindedness is what can keep domestic violence research fresh and our interventions effective. We as researchers have a duty to continue finding plausible explanations as to why an individual murders an intimate partner. This we owe to the victims of the intimate partner violence. Thus, it is the hope of this researcher that this study contributed to the understanding of intimate partner Violence.

5.2.2 Female-to-Male Domestic Violence

In conclusion it is possible to state that there is a lack of support available to male victims of domestic abuse from the public services, and this therefore proves the hypothesis correct. The lack of support would seem to be due to the lack of knowledge on domestic abuse as a whole. As one participant noted, domestic abuse "is a victim issue - not a gender issue".

It is necessary for the public services to be aware that anybody can be a victim of domestic abuse, not just a woman. When the public services, the police in particular, are more aware they will be better equip to deal with victims of domestic abuse more efficiently.

There should also be more publicity about the occurrence of domestic abuse. Although much of the literature used was from news articles, they were all relatively small and appeared on later pages of the newspapers, indicating that they were not given much importance.

The study also found that there were not enough services available to male victims of domestic abuse, and the results showed that male victims require more. The majority of the victims only wished for male and female victims to be treated equally and not to have the services available to them lob sided.

Major conclusions were:

1. Indirect emotional violence using children, and verbal abuse were worst forms of domestic violence directed to the survivor and sexual abuse were only worse.
2. As perceived by the 23 victims In this study, the couple's house was the predominant environmental factor; and as perceived by victims, temper was the predominant factor; while for the non-victims was influence of alcohol and drugs; and, the least dominant for both victims and non-victims was newly awakened from sleep factor.
3. Relative to family security, both victims and non-victims indicated that close

family ties had the weakest effect on domestic violence; while emotional dependence to partner was the strongest for non-victims; in terms of society and authority approval, victims perceived respect for family traditions/ authority and fear of public reprisal was strong; along socio-economic welfare, both victims and non-victims perceived economic dependency less strong; submissiveness, patience and endurance was less strong for victims; while tolerance was strong for non-victims; for the non-victims passiveness was rated strong.

4. Statistics showed that perceptions of victims and non-victims on the effects of domestic violence on Family values were significantly different for each set of values and the effects of the four values such as family security, society and authority, were not significantly different from each other

5.3 Recommendations

From the field study it was revealed and found out that respondents were not happy with the present law dealing with domestic violence. The law is insufficient in both civil and criminal law only caters for simple assaults and assaults occasioning grievous bodily harms from the research its evident that domestic violence covers a wider scope and its upon this basis that which take the following recommendations that are redirected towards government, civil society local community and the international country.

5.3.1 Recommendations to the Government

1. Clearly state in the constitution that domestic violence is a criminal offence. This will scare away men that take the laws in their own hand and reduce women to punching bags. If government states the law that prohibits men to unjustifiably beat up their wives this will enable them have a say in their marriages and also reduce their vulnerability to the depressing acts of their husbands.
2. Fight corruption at police and judiciary level that set domestic violators free of crime. It was revealed that most of the men went free of their

charges because they managed to pay a certain fee to the police man or any other authority that handled their case. In fact that's why some women left their husband's homes without anything even when they had a hand in the management of the wealth they had worked for their entire lives.

3. Educate all young people and elderly about the fate that domestic violence brings, this can be done through U.P.E and U.S.E school curriculum. This will enable men to understand that both are equal stake holders in the house and have a role to play in the management of the home. If both girls and boys associate together at school, they will get to learn that no one deserves to be harassed or be beaten all the time and above all everyone will get to learn that people's rights need to be respected and given the first priority.
4. Government should set the age of marriage above 20 years. This will reduce the number of young marriages that are mostly associated with domestic violence. It was revealed by the elderly respondents themselves that at least young people above 20 years reason better than those below 20years.
5. Government should alleviate the level of poverty that has made some groups especially women vulnerable to domestic violence. With alleviation of poverty, women dependency on men will reduce and perhaps simple fight related to money and ownership will be overcome reducing the tense fights in households.
6. Laws articulating rights and obligations of spouses in marriage should be enacted by government. The government should fully establish the right of individuals especially when it comes to ownership of property and the roles. If these laws are properly stated it will reduce the level at which women are battered due to lack of a stated law that shows rights.

5.3.2 Recommendation to the civil society

1. The church should sensitize the married couples about their roles and obligations to stop quarrelling and fighting when they finally get a home. This will enable the entire newlywed to understand that marriage is a place of peace but not a battle field.
2. Emancipation of women should be taken to excessive limits. The concept of women emancipation should be taken with great emphasis as a way to reduce women sub ordinance and give them a new way of life that is almost equal. For instance women should not only sit and wait for their husbands to give them everything but rather should also have a role to play in the day to day financial running of the home. In this regard men will also respect their wives as potential contributors to the well being of the home.
3. NGOs should train women LCs, counsellors, clan leaders and police on how to handle domestic violence cases, victims and culprits. Culprits and victims should not be harassed by the people handling their cases but rather find ways of trying to resolve the cases in more amicable ways. In fact NGOs should train personnel with great potential to council the contenders of the vice.
4. NGOs should create employment opportunities and income generating opportunities to reduce the levels of women poverty and dependency. It is believed that independent women can have a say about most of the things in their homes therefore lobbying for some loans on their behalf will help them create some jobs that will reduce their dependency and vulnerability.
5. Fund the community projects that aim at empowering the vulnerable groups. NGOs should help to fund women movements that mostly deal with their welfare. For instance women lawyers should be financed adequately to defend women's rights so as to make them respected in society too.

6. It should be noted that Community Based Organizations should also play a central role in communicating to the general public the efforts each of them has in trying to cut down the inhuman act of domestic violence. People's rights should be at least told to them and come in to action where necessary.

5.3.3 Recommendation to the local community

1. Community punishment to Domestic violence culprits. The community should find punishments that can be given to the violators of the home laws and also try to see that everyone in society lives happily in their marriage vow other than one party making the other than men oppressing their wives.
2. Organize local council meetings to educate married couples against domestic violence. The local community should organize meetings that place the culprits of the scourge before the people. This will make other not to disrespect their wives for fear of getting ashamed.
3. Condemn cultural practices that depress human rights especially for women. The community should be protective of their women and girls especially from the men who behave like animals in their marriages.
4. Condemn practices of bride price that reduce women and girls to mere commodities. This has been said on and on but cultural leaders should be in position to discourage parents who regard their daughters to be wealth for this places them in the horror of mistreatment.

5.3.4 Recommendation to the international community

1. Foster government to enforce laws that fight against domestic violence. The international community should follow up the government policies especially those that are championed to fostering human right and well being.
2. Increase donations and incentives that are meant for human rights

campaigns and protection. Through the United Nations the international community should see to it that women are fully represented and their rights observed by everyone including the government it's self.

5.3.5 General Recommendations

1. Government, civil society and local community should rise up as one body to condemn the vice through promoting education that will reduce early marriages and give the masses knowledge about their rights and obligations. In this regard young people would have been stopped from getting married since they have to attend school till they are ready to get married.
2. A general law stated under the Domestic Relations Bill should be implemented and put under action to condemn anyone who violates domestic rights. For instance divorce should only be proved in the courts of law and not justified by the men.
3. It should be in the interest of government and everyone to fight and reduce the level of poverty that has made men aggressive and women vulnerable in society. Everyone should be in position to contribute towards the well being of the household other than one person taking the whole responsibility. This will reduce the dominance by the men which make them oppress women.
4. For there to be equal services available to male and female victims of domestic abuse. Including hostels and safe houses drop in centres and national campaigns.
5. For the public services, especially the police, to be trained and educated to the full extent of domestic abuse.
6. For equal treatment of victims by the public services and for victims to be treated with respect and dignity.
7. For custody of children to be dependent on the perpetrator of domestic

abuse, not on the traditional 'mother as care giver' role.

8. Education of children on domestic abuse so they learn from a young age that it can occur to anyone regardless of sex.

5.4 Future Research

This research study identified several areas for future research in the field of intimate partner violence. The use of weapons in the intimate partner Violence poses debatable questions. For example, was the intimate partner Violence perpetrated in an act of self-defence or in an act of deliberate and calculated violence? Or, was the use of weapons a calculated action and the use of knives an impulse-related action? Furthermore, were the events that led to the domestic violence a situational event or an internal character of both male and female suspected offenders of domestic violence? These questions can only be hypothesized because the data set does not contain whether a conviction was obtained. But even if such information were available, it is difficult to state with accuracy and confidence the true reasons for the violence.

The concepts of marital rape against the will of the partner's right to have sex are another field which requires research.

The area is mainly chosen because there was a lot of controversy about "marital rape" especially among the married men. Most of the male respondents refuted the idea that there was anything like rape if the two were married and shared marital vows. Therefore the concept of marital rape should be also given room for future research in order to enlighten when a man rapes his wife.

But, at the end, the research and the understanding of intimate partner Violence need to go beyond numbers and discourse. It has to uncover new ways of understanding the roots and causes of domestic violence with specific goals to clearly predict at what point an individual, in a moment of rage, may attempt to harm the very person he or she promised to protect. This is something that the researcher and society as a whole owe to the abused

victims and to the potentially future victims of intimate partner Violence. If discourse on intimate partner Violence does not produce a clear understanding and significant decrease in domestic violence, then we as researchers cannot call ourselves experts in the field. Such label, although impressive, would be an insult to the victims of intimate partner Violence and to the families they leave behind.

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